

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

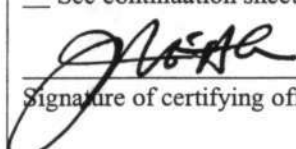
historic name HYATTSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT (Amended and Expanded)
other names/site number PG: 68-10

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the Northwest Branch, B&O Railroad Tracks, East-West Highway, 42nd Place, Madison Street, 37th Street, 38th Avenue, Hamilton Street, and 37th Place not for publication NA
city or town Hyattsville vicinity NA
state Maryland code MD county Prince George's County code 033
zip code 20781/20782

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official

10-29-04
Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
 ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
 ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply):

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box):

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1528</u>	<u>210</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1528</u>	<u>210</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 539

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: Domestic
Domestic
Commerce/Trade
Commerce/Trade
Commerce/Trade
Social
Government
Religious

Sub: Single Dwelling
Secondary Structures
Professional
Financial Institution
Specialty Store
Meeting Hall
Post Office
Church

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: Domestic
Domestic
Commerce/Trade
Commerce/Trade
Commerce/Trade
Social
Government
Religious

Sub: Single Dwelling
Secondary Structures
Professional
Financial Institution
Specialty Store
Meeting Hall
Post Office
Church

Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

Late Victorian/Queen Anne
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Tudor Revival
Modern Movement/Art Deco
Modern Movement/Moderne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation: STONE/Granite; BRICK
roof: ASPHALT; STONE/Slate
walls: WOOD/Weatherboard; WOOD/Shingle; BRICK; STONE/Sandstone; STUCCO; ASPHALT;
ASBESTOS; CONCRETE; SYNTHETIC/Vinyl
other:

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☒ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

Ca. 1860 to 1954

Significant Dates

1873

1886

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Unknown

Architect/Builder

Kea, Paul H., and Cutler, Howard, architects (WSSC Building, 1939)

multiple unknown architects and builders

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
☒ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☒ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 577.619 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet): Washington West, MD-DC quad

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	_____	_____	_____	3)	_____	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____	_____	4)	_____	_____	_____

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kristie Baynard and Laura V. Trieschmann/Architectural Historians
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date June 27, 2004
street & number 1121 Fifth Street, NW telephone 202.393.1199
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name More than 50 owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Hyattsville Historic District (Amended and Expanded) PG: 68-10
Prince George's County, Maryland**

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The City of Hyattsville, located in Prince George's County, Maryland, is six miles northeast of Washington, D.C., and thirty miles southwest of Baltimore, Maryland. The amended and expanded historic district is roughly bordered by Baltimore Avenue (U.S. Route 1) to the east, the Northeast Branch of the Anacostia River to the southeast, and the Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River to the southwest, with the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad tracks (now CSX Transportation) running north-south along the south/southeastern boundary. The Town of Riverdale Park is located to the north and east, and the Town of Bladensburg is sited to the south. Hyattsville developed gradually over time between the initial platting in 1873 to its final addition in 1942. Residential buildings make up most of the community, with a commercial corridor on the eastern boundary along Rhode Island and Baltimore Avenues. The buildings reflected late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architectural trends, particularly the Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles. Examples of the Shingle, Stick, Italianate, and Moderne Movement styles were noted in the neighborhood, but minimally. The expanded Hyattsville Historic District consists of 1,374 primary resources (buildings) and 364 secondary resources (buildings) on a total of 1,374 properties. The aboveground resources date from circa 1860 to 2000. Building uses include single-family, multi-family, commercial, industrial, governmental, educational, religious, and social. The residential buildings of Hyattsville are typically set back from the tree-lined streets on rectangular building lots. Many of these properties have driveways to the side of the primary resources, several with freestanding garages at the rear. Generally, the commercial resources are set closely along Baltimore Avenue and Rhode Island Avenue, with vehicular access and parking at the rear of the property and/or directly in front of the buildings.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Resources Pre-Dating the 1873 Plat

One of the earliest dwellings in the community is located at 4901 40th Place (PG: 68-10-24). Also known as the Kuhns House, this wood-frame dwelling possibly dates to the 1860s, but certainly existed by 1873. The house faces southwest and is set slightly back from the street. The modest I-house, influenced by the Colonial Revival style, is two-and-a-half-stories high and three bays wide. Resting on a brick foundation, this dwelling has been reclad with German vinyl siding, and is capped with a hipped roof. Rising from the roof are two large paired interior brick chimneys. The central entrance contains a single-leaf, paneled wood door flanked by sidelights and 8-light double-leaf French doors. Eave brackets with pendants decorate the overhanging cornice on each elevation of the house.

Other examples of buildings that pre-date the initial 1873 platting of Hyattsville include the houses at 4204 Gallatin Street (1866 ca.) and 4641 42nd Place (1871).

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Hyattsville Historic District (Amended and Expanded) PG: 68-10
Prince George's County, Maryland

Initial Development of Hyattsville, 1873-1919

The buildings, primarily residential in use, constructed from 1873 to 1919 in Hyattsville reflected late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architectural trends, particularly the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Examples of the Shingle, Stick, and Italianate styles were noted in the neighborhood, but minimally. Each dwelling displayed an irregular square or rectangular form typically articulated by intersecting gables, projecting bays, wrap-around porches, and asymmetrically placed windows and entries, all high-style elements popular during the Victorian era.

Domestic Buildings

Queen Anne Style

The overwhelming majority of these late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century dwellings display elements commonly associated with Queen Anne-style design. Most of these buildings are located south of Jefferson Street along Farragut Street, Gallatin Street, Hamilton Street, and 42nd Avenue. Examples of high-style Queen Anne houses in the community include the dwellings at 4206 Decatur Street (1880s, PG: 68-10-25), 4107 Gallatin Street (1891, PG: 68-10-35), 5005 42nd Avenue (1891), 4106 Gallatin Street (1887, PG: 68-10-16), 4005 Buchanan Street (1889), 4112 Gallatin Street (1897, PG: 68-10-02), 5108 42nd Avenue (1898, PG: 68-10-73), and 5103 42nd Avenue (1910, PG: 68-10-79).

A significant example of the Queen Anne style is located at 4106 Gallatin Street, which was constructed in 1887. This grand house, which features a cross-gable roof, is two-and-a-half stories in height and four bays across on the façade. The double-hung, wood-sash windows have multi-lights over a single-light, a traditional Queen Anne-style embellishment. Each story of the structure is clad in a different material: the first story is covered with German weatherboard siding, the second is clad with fish-scale shingles, and the upper-half story is covered with false half-timbering and stucco. The wrap-around porch is supported by turned balusters and posts, which are ornamented with corner brackets.

The house at 5005 42nd Avenue, built circa 1891, is exemplary of the Queen Anne style of architecture as it was illustrated just prior to the turn-of-the-twentieth century in Hyattsville. This wood-frame dwelling is sited close to the street and is capped by a cross-gable roof. Reclad with beaded vinyl siding, it is ornamented with a wrap-around porch supported by turned balusters and posts. Stylistic features of the house include exposed false timbering on the gables, overhanging eaves, a bay window on the side elevation, and an interior corbeled brick chimney.

Coming to 1897, the house at 4112 Gallatin Street is another example of a Queen Anne-style dwelling. This imposing two-and-a-half-story residence has a wood-frame structural system and presents an irregular rectangular footprint. It is detailed with a wrap-around porch supported by continuous arched posts resting on brick piers and decorated with console brackets balusters. Steeply pointed gable roofs with exposed false timbering cover the porch entry and function as an upper-half story on the façade. The roofline is dominated by a front facing, projecting bays and oriel

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window with half-timber framing.

The Queen Anne-style house at 4005 Buchanan Street was constructed in 1898 according to the property tax assessments records. It is two-and-a-half stories high and three bays across, featuring a prominent two-story Classical Revival shed-roof porch that extends the full-width of the façade. The tapered Tuscan columns rest on brick piers and have an iron balustrade. Clad with German weatherboard siding, this single-pile house is capped with a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The projecting central-entry bay features a single-leaf door illuminated with a one-light transom. The double-hung windows are 2/1, except for the second-story central bay, which contains a 6/6 window. A center cross-gable bay is pierced with a 6-light casement window and is clad with wood shingles.

Many of the buildings from this period, however, reflect more vernacular interpretations of the Queen Anne style. Typically, the vernacular rendition makes limited use of the high-style vocabulary, including such motifs as scroll-sawn brackets and bargeboard, to detail less complex domestic forms. Overall, the vernacular Queen Anne buildings feature simplified rooflines and regular footprints. Noted examples include those at 5502 43rd Place (1898), 4002 Crittenden Street (1900), 4916 40th Place (1904), and 4213 Jefferson Street (1908) to name a few. Other examples of Queen Anne-style dwellings largely devoid of ornamental detailing include the houses at 5506 43rd Place (1892), 4506 Buchanan Street (1898), 4206 Jefferson Street (1903), 6001 44th Avenue (1907), and 4111 Crittenden Street (1910).

Presenting a rectangular footprint, the house at 5506 43rd Place, built in 1892, is a representative example of a vernacular Queen Anne-style house as illustrated in Hyattsville. Two-and-a-half-stories high and two bays wide, this modest house features a half-hipped roof porch on the façade and an interior brick chimney. A spindle-work frieze with corner brackets ornaments the porch, which is supported by square wood posts.

A late example of a Queen Anne-style house is located at 4206 Jefferson Street, built in 1903. Featuring a lower pitched roof than earlier examples, this dwelling is nearly devoid of any applied ornament. The house is two-and-a-half stories and was originally three bays wide. Augmented by a wrap-around porch, this wood-frame structure is capped with a cross-gable roof and pedimented gables. It is clad with asbestos shingles and features 1/1 double-hung, wood-sash windows.

Stick Style

A single representation of the Stick style was noted at 4110 Gallatin Street (PG: 68-10-17), which was erected in 1883. The building stands two-and-a-half stories and is three bays wide. Resting on a brick foundation, the wood-frame residence is clad with weatherboard siding. The full wrap-around porch is supported by square wood posts and scroll-sawn brackets. The second-story windows are segmentally arched and the lintels are pointed arches. Multiple cross gables and gable dormers intersect the hipped roof. Other stylistic features include wide overhanging eaves and exposed scroll-sawn roof rafters. This dwelling features an irregular footprint similar to other late-Victorian-era houses, particularly the Queen Anne-style structures, in the community. The house at 4110 Gallatin Street is embellished with long diagonal trusses that extend from the eaves of the front gable to the apex of the roof, a

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distinguishing feature of the Stick style. The gable is clad with vertical-board siding in a picket-fence pattern at the eaves.

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Shingle Style

The Shingle style is represented in Hyattsville on the houses at 5011 42nd Avenue (1892, PG: 68-10-74), and 4114 Jefferson Street (1913). The wood-frame dwelling at 5011 42nd Avenue, which is known as Fox's Barn, is categorized as Shingle style because of its form and wood-shingle cladding. This building, constructed circa 1892, is one-and-a-half stories and four bays across on the façade. The side elevations are two-and-a-half stories and four bays deep. The wide gambrel roof, often a characteristic of the style, extends over an inset porch on the façade, which is supported by posts and a solid balustrade. Two large hipped dormers extend above the roof on the façade and contain 8/1 double-hung, wood-sash windows. Rising from the asphalt-shingled roof is one interior brick chimney.

The Fuller-Cooper House at 4114 Jefferson Street, erected in 1913, is two-and-a-half stories and three bays wide. The wood-frame structure rests on a brick foundation and is capped with a side-gable roof. The first story of the Shingle-style dwelling is clad with stucco, topped by a slightly flared second-story pent clad with wood shingles. Multi-light windows and a three-part transom flank the off-center entry. Extending the full width of the façade, the one-story, flat-roof porch is supported with square posts, an iron balustrade, and features a rooftop balustrade. The second story features a projecting three-sided bay and a single-leaf door on the façade. A center cross-gable roof embellishes the façade. A canted, two-story bay on the east elevation has 1/1 double-hung, wood-sash windows.

Italianate Style

Constructed in 1889, the wood-frame dwelling at 5107 42nd Avenue is an example of the Italianate style. This two-story house is modest in form and ornament because of minor alterations to its stylistic embellishments. The Italianate style is clearly interpreted through the building's three-story tower, which is reminiscent of an Italian campanile. The tower, set off-center on the façade, has a concave-sloped pyramidal metal roof topped by an ornamental ball. A shallow-pitched, cross-gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal covers the L-shaped house. The three-bay-wide residence features 2/2 double-hung, wood-sash windows, a center-interior brick chimney, overhanging eaves, and German weatherboard siding. A window opening on the first story of the façade has been replaced by a double-leaf entry.

Another example of the Italianate style can be seen at 5104 42nd Avenue, which was erected between 1886 and 1888. The wood-frame house stands two stories, covered by a cross-gabled roof with a shallow pitch. The first story of the façade was originally sheltered by a full-width front porch that was subsequently replaced between 1922 and 1933 by the present wrap-around porch, which is supported by Tuscan columns. Elements indicative of an informal Italianate villa include the asymmetrical form, the shallow-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves, molded cornice with brackets and returns, projecting window hoods with modillions, and the double-leaf entry doors with large semi-circular arched panes and molded square panels. Two semi-octagonal canted bays project from the side elevation of the building, reflecting the influence of the tower or campanile commonly associated with Italian villas.

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Colonial Revival and Queen Anne Transition

By the early twentieth century, the form and ornament of late-nineteenth-century styles gave way to Colonial Revival motifs. Consequently, many buildings in Hyattsville exhibit this transitional detailing. The more uniform box of the central-passage plan structure and the American foursquare plan supplanted the asymmetry commonly associated with the Queen Anne style. The ornament, which was often restricted to the porch and cornice, made greater use of classical motifs as opposed to scroll-sawn detailing. The half-hipped roofs of the front porches are supported by either the turned posts indicative of the Queen Anne style or the square posts and Tuscan columns more commonly associated with the Colonial Revival style. These buildings typically have side-entry doors of wood and glass that lack the multi-light transoms and ornate surrounds of their stylistic predecessors.

Constructed circa 1892, the Rogers Mansion at 5220 42nd Place (PG: 68-10-18) is a good example of this transition between the Queen Anne style and the beginnings of the Colonial Revival style. Two-and-a-half stories and four bays wide, this house has an unusual footprint. The side-gable main block faces east and has a small ell on the side elevation that extends to the southeast with a front-gable roof. Resting on a raised brick foundation, this dwelling has a large entry illuminated with an elliptical transom and two-light sidelights. An imposing feature on the façade is the classical portico supported by paired Tuscan columns. The upper-half story is created by a large cross-gable with knee brackets, and pierced by a pair of double-hung windows. This upper story is clad with fishscale shingles and false half timbering. The main block of the house has two brick interior-end chimneys and the ell has one interior brick chimney. The 2/2 windows have been replaced with 6/6 vinyl-sash windows and the original siding is covered with German vinyl siding.

A large foursquare dwelling at 4914 43rd Avenue, constructed in 1904, is a representative example of the early-twentieth-century interpretation of the Colonial Revival style with minimal Queen Anne-style embellishments. This wood-frame house has a four-room plan typical of the American foursquare, a term often used in reference to an architectural style, yet it indicates a particular house form. It is three bays wide and two-and-a-half stories high. A hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles covers the structure. Protruding from the roof are two interior brick chimneys. A hipped dormer illuminates the upper story at the front of the building. A half-hipped roof porch covers the full width of the façade. The porch is supported with square balusters and square posts that are ornamented with Queen Anne-style corner brackets. The original siding has been covered with vinyl siding.

A number of Queen Anne-style vernacular dwellings and foursquare houses are found in the turn-of-the-twentieth-century subdivisions. One foursquare house at 4525 Buchanan Street, the Dorr House (PG: 68-10-77), is quite distinctive with its polychrome appearance. Constructed circa 1908 of brick and rock-faced concrete block, this dwelling is two-and-a-half stories and is three bays across. Stylistic features include the hipped roof and dormer, a half-hipped roof porch supported by battered wood posts, 2/2 wood-sash arched windows, and segmental-arched lintels. The polychrome appearance is created by the whitewashed concrete block and red brick, which was laid in a decorative pattern to mimic quoins around each of the openings.

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Hyattsville Historic District (Amended and Expanded) PG: 68-10
Prince George's County, Maryland

The 4100 block of Emerson Street is lined with houses placed in a "checkerboard" pattern with Dutch Colonial Revival-style buildings improving every other building lot. The modest houses sited at 4101, 4104, 4105, 4108, 4109, and 4112 Emerson Street were constructed circa 1906. The replication of form and ornament suggests the same community builder constructed each of these houses as speculative development. Each of the Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses is covered by cross-gambrel roof with a gambrel-front façade. The buildings stand two stories and three bays wide, featuring a recessed corner entrance. The symmetrical fenestration includes 2/2 double-hung, wood-sash windows, where they have not been replaced. A skirt roof, indicative of the style, connects the eaves on the façade.

Bungalows and the Craftsman Style

The bungalow first emerged at the turn of the 20th century, often ornamented with details in the Craftsman style. The Craftsman-style bungalow dominated Hyattsville's domestic architecture in the third decade of the twentieth century. The ubiquitous bungalow form found in Hyattsville is that of the one-and-a-half-story house of wood-frame construction with a side-gable roof that hangs over the façade to form an inset full-width porch. Typically, these buildings have gabled or shed-roofed dormers, which are pierced by single opening or a grouped window. Bungalows that date to this period usually feature symmetrical fenestration on a three- or five-bay-wide façade. Craftsman-style ornamentation on these early buildings consists of open triangular brackets in the gable ends of the building and rafter tails that are exposed below the eaves. The porch roofs are typically supported by square and tapered porch posts, which often rest atop masonry piers of brick, stone, or rock-faced and rusticated concrete block. In many cases, however, the gable-end brackets have been removed during the late twentieth century trend of re-cladding the exterior structure, including the soffit.

Examples of bungalows that date prior to 1920 include the houses at 4304 Queen Street (ca. 1910), 5218 42nd Place (ca. 1914), 4105 Crittenden Street (ca. 1915), 4101 Crittenden Street (ca. 1915), 5316 43rd Avenue (ca. 1915), and 4310 Kennedy Street (1916). The dwelling at 5008 43rd Avenue, constructed in 1913, is a representative example of an early Craftsman-style bungalow. Standing one-and-a-half stories, this dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation and is covered with a side-gable roof. Three bays across, the house features a full-width inset porch supported by columnettes standing on brick piers connected by square balusters. Rising from the asphalt-shingle roof is an interior brick chimney and a small gable dormer clad with wood shingles. The single-leaf door is flanked by 6/6 wood-sash paired windows. This house also exhibits exposed roof rafters typical of the Craftsman style.

The Craftsman style was also applied to other building forms, particularly the American foursquare. Constructed circa 1906, the dwelling at 5006 42nd Avenue is a good example of a Craftsman-style foursquare extant in Hyattsville. Adorned with open triangular brackets, exposed rafter tails, and very wide overhanging eaves, this dwelling demonstrates the adaptation of the Craftsman style to other forms. This house is two-and-a-half stories and is two bays wide with a side entry next to three grouped windows. A shallow-pitched, gable-roof portico covers the entry and a hipped roof caps the structure. Rather than the characteristic tapered posts, the porch roof is supported by square posts, which signify the occasional retention of some classical motifs in Craftsman-style design. The wood-frame building has been clad in asbestos shingles. Other examples of dwellings adorned in the Craftsman style exist at 4313

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Hamilton Street (ca. 1915) and 4410 Oliver Street (ca. 1915).

Semi-Detached (Twin) Dwellings

Several twin dwellings are found in Hyattsville that date around the turn-of-the-twentieth century. Two similar sets of houses are 4107-4109 Crittenden Street and 4203-4205 Crittenden Street, both dating to circa 1906. The L-shaped footprints consist of a cross-gable roof with a projecting front gable centered on the façade. The façades are eight bays wide and rise two-and-a-half stories. The two bays on both ends of the façade are covered with a shed-roof porch supported with decorative metal posts. A few of the original 2/2 double-hung, wood-sash windows remain, however many have been replaced with 1/1 wood-sash windows. The upper-half story of each building is pierced with a 4-light wood casement window. The gables are embellished with cornice returns and two interior brick chimneys rise from the asphalt-shingled roof.

Commercial, Religious, and Social Buildings

A number of commercial buildings were constructed during this first phase of development between 1873 and 1919. These buildings include 5121-5123 Baltimore Avenue (1889, PG: 68-41-13), 4512 Buchanan Street (1892), 5200 Baltimore Avenue (1904, PG: 68-41-01), 5128-5130 Baltimore Avenue (ca. 1910), 5132 Baltimore Avenue (1910), 4342 Farragut Street (ca. 1910), 4332-4334 Farragut Street (ca. 1912), 5126 Baltimore Avenue (1916), and 5100 Baltimore Avenue (1917).

One of the earliest commercial structures, built circa 1889, is located at 5121-5123 Baltimore Avenue. Standing three stories, this commercial building is capped with a shed roof and features a rectangular footprint typical of many urban commercial buildings from this period. The building, three bays across, has a recessed central entry flanked by replacement store windows and a brick bulkhead. The upper stories are pierced with paired 2/2 segmental-arched windows. Ornamented with decorative brick corbelling and a saw-tooth pattern at the cornice, the commercial building is also embellished with a variety of corbelled brick belt courses. Beneath the cornice is a painted sign that reads "HYATTSVILLE HARDWARE Co." A two-story addition was recently built on the north elevation. Set slightly back from the Hardware Store, the addition is wood frame with a brick veneer on the first story and corrugated sheet metal covering the second story. The historic building that the addition replaced was wood frame and two-stories high with eave brackets and 2/2 windows. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicates that this building was first used as a carriage factory (1906 map), and then housed the local fire department (1910 map). By 1913, the building had been converted into a hardware store (noted on the 1922 map), a use that continued for nearly 80 years.

The Professional Building (PG: 68-41-01) is an architecturally significant and prominent structure at the northwest corner of Baltimore Avenue and Gallatin Street. This Neo-Classical structure at 5200 Baltimore Avenue was constructed in 1904 and initially served as a bank. The building's brick structural system is faced with limestone and features a twin-columned entrance portico. The long elevation of this rectangular building faces east towards Baltimore Avenue and is seven bays

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across. The main façade faces south towards Gallatin Street. Topped with a flat roof, the Professional Building is adorned by a heavy entablature with a plain frieze and heavy modillions. The portico on the facade is supported with half-round Doric columns and the east elevation features Doric pilasters.

The Maryland National Guard Amory was housed in an imposing structure at 5340 Baltimore Avenue, which was built in 1918 (individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places). This castle-like granite stone structure is nine bays wide on the façade and three stories in height with a full-height English basement. The Armory has an irregular footprint because of the projecting and recessed bays on each elevation. Double-entry stairs lead to the *piano nobile*, which has a recessed entry at the center of the façade. The double-leaf entry is located in a two-story protruding vestibule. Above the entrance is a triple window composed of double-hung, wood-sashes with a limestone surround. A large insignia rises above the crenellated roof of this vestibule section. Flanking the vestibule are three-story towers, each one bay wide. Other features include a stone water table, crenellated parapets, and 12/12 double-hung, wood-sash windows.

According to the *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, several churches were built in Hyattsville by 1920. The one extant example is the edifice at 4203 Farragut Street. Constructed in 1915, the Church of God and Saints of Christ was originally known as the Hyattsville Presbyterian Church. Designed in a late Gothic Revival style and built of coursed stone, this building stands one story and has a cruciform footprint. The church borrows ornamental details from several different styles such as the Gothic Revival, Craftsman, and Richardsonian Romanesque styles. A shed-roof porch with a pointed-arch entry and a bracketed canopy covers the entry at the northeast corner of the structure. The northwest entry is covered by a steep gable roof supported by curved brackets and embellished with molded cornice returns and pendants. The original slate tiles on the jerkin-head roof have been replaced with asphalt shingles.

In addition to the commercial area and several churches, Hyattsville is home to a Masonic Lodge, built in 1893. This imposing two-story brick building at 4207 Gallatin Street is the only representative of the Romanesque Revival exhibited in Hyattsville. Capped with a gable roof, this building has a rectangular footprint seven bays long. The grand façade is three bays wide and is embellished with two corner buttresses leading to pyramidal pinnacles. The first story of the façade features a central double-leaf entry with a stone surround containing paneled wood doors. The first-story windows are 4/4 wood-sash with 2-light awning transom windows. Many of the second-story windows are boarded, however, the original fenestration includes a double row of segmental-arch brick lintels and stone sills similar to the first-story windows. Each of the second-story openings has been sized down by brick infill and new rowlock sills. Important features of the lodge include buttresses on each elevation, brick corbelling, three brick chimneys, and a stone insignia of the Masonic symbol G, which is centered above the façade entrance.

Period of Greatest Development, 1921-1953

The success of the streetcar, emergence of the automobile and continued growth of Washington, D.C., stimulated residential and commercial construction in Hyattsville. As a result, beginning in the 1920s, the suburb experienced a second phase of development that resulted in the construction of nearly 700 buildings in just thirty years. This

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included more than 600 dwellings, fifty commercial and industrial resources, three churches, a post office, two schools, a meeting hall, a municipal building, and an automobile repair garage. The dwellings generally occupied narrow lots and were set back from the street. Stylistically, during this period, the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles dominated. The American foursquare, bungalow, and two-story/side-gable structure commonly adorned with Colonial Revival-style elements were popular forms. The majority of the dwellings were wood-frame construction clad with weatherboard siding, wood shingles, asbestos shingles, or a brick veneer. Several of the buildings have since been re-clad with aluminum or vinyl siding.

Domestic Buildings

Bungalows

The mass-production of the Craftsman-style bungalow by numerous companies resulted in its dominance in residential construction from the early 1920s through the 1930s. The majority of the bungalows in Hyattsville were constructed between 1921 and 1953. Noted examples include the dwellings at 5606 42nd Avenue (1920), 4111 Decatur Street (1924), 4219 Nicholson Street (1926), 5707 40th Place (1927), 4613 Burlington Street (1928), and 6008 43rd Avenue (1929). Like earlier versions, these later bungalows are typically one-and-a-half stories high with hipped or side-gable roofs, dormer windows, and full-width porches.

Colonial Revival Style

A number of Colonial Revival-style dwellings from this period are found throughout Hyattsville. High-style examples stand at 4017 Jefferson Street (1927) and 4200 Crittenden Street (1935). The former is a two-and-a-half-story residence, three bays wide. The façade is composed of two-course and four-course Flemish bonds. This house has a pyramidal porch roof covering the entry, header sills, brick quoins, and a porte cochere on the side elevation. Rising from the large jerkin-head roof is a brick chimney.

Less ornate and imposing Colonial Revival-style dwellings include 4016 Jefferson Street (1928), 4113 Hamilton Street (1929), 4100 Jefferson Street (1934), and 4101 Jefferson Street (1938). The house at 4101 Jefferson Street is two-and-a-half stories and three bays across on the facade. It has a rectangular footprint and a brick structural system comprised of six-course Flemish bond. The center entry is illuminated by an elliptical transom and is trimmed with a Colonial Revival door surround featuring a pediment and flat pilasters. Rising above the slate tile roof is one exterior-end brick chimney and three gable dormers. Other modest details include rowlock sills and soldier lintels.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style continued in popularity through this period, with examples noted at 4222 Jefferson Street (1920), 5501 42nd Avenue (1921), 4231 Oglethorpe Street (1924), 4024 Hamilton Street (1925), 5511 40th Avenue (1927), 5601 42nd Avenue (1930), and 6007 44th Avenue (ca. 1930). Like earlier examples of this style, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwellings that date from the 1920s to 1930 are one-and-a-half or two stories with gambrel roofs and rectangular plans. Typically, the facades are pierced by central entries. A representative example is the wood-

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frame house at 5511 40th Avenue, which is one-and-a-half stories and three bays across. Covered with a side-gambrel roof, this dwelling has an off-center entry, 3/1 wood-sash windows, a central-interior brick chimney, and a shed-roof dormer on the facade. This residence is clad with weatherboard siding and rests on a brick foundation.

Cape Cod Houses

The increasing need for mass-produced, low-cost housing led to the reinvention of the eighteenth-century "Cape Cod" house. These buildings are typically one- to one-and-a-half stories with a side-gable roof and a single end chimney. Unlike its eighteenth-century predecessor, the twentieth-century Cape Cod house was illuminated with dormers that allowed greater use of the upper story. Classically derived door surrounds commonly marked the facades. Rear additions and projecting bays on the facade often augmented the modest form. The majority of the Cape Cod dwellings erected in Hyattsville during this period feature wood-frame construction clad in a variety of materials, including brick and stone veneers and asbestos shingles. The decorative details of these houses were generally based on the Colonial Revival style, although elements characteristic of the Tudor Revival style were also used. Excellent examples of this modest form can be seen at 3901 Jefferson Street (1936), 4104 Jefferson Street (1937), 3905 Jefferson Street (1938), and 4006 Crittenden Street (1947).

Tudor Revival Style

Hyattsville is also home to a number of Tudor Revival-style dwellings, the majority in the northern section of the city. As with the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, many of the Tudor Revival-style resources found in Hyattsville, and Prince George's County as a whole, reflect the simplified interpretations of the style rather than the initial high-style expression. The distinguishing features of local examples include multiple-gabled roofs, the placement of an exterior brick chimney on the façade, application of stone as an accenting material around openings or on chimneys, and steeply pitched front gables. Typically constructed after 1930, Tudor Revival-style buildings include those at 3913 Madison Street (1930), 5416 39th Avenue (1932), 4907 42nd Avenue (1933), 5717 39th Avenue (1934), 5022 38th Avenue (ca. 1935), 5605 42nd Avenue (1935), 5018 40th Place (1939), and 5803 40th Avenue (1942).

The house at 4018 Jefferson Street is a representative example of a Tudor Revival residence in Hyattsville. Built in 1935, this wood-frame dwelling is one-and-a-half stories. The first story is clad with random-coursed stone and the upper-half story is covered with false half timbering and stucco. The projecting gable has a recessed central entry flanked by narrow 1/1 double-hung, wood-sash windows. The overhanging projecting gable is supported with scroll-sawn brackets. The steeply pitched, side-gabled roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Other stylistic features include rowlock sills, 6/6 double-hung sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the side elevation.

Multi-Family and Semi-Detached (Twin) Dwellings

Multi-family dwellings in Hyattsville reflect the increased need for housing during the second quarter of the twentieth century. Those erected during this period include 4310 Jefferson Street (1940), 3900 Hamilton Street (1941), 3800-

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3806 Hamilton Street (1944), 5301-5407 38th Avenue (1944), 5103 43rd Avenue (1945), 5701-25 43rd Avenue (1945), 5030-44 38th Avenue (ca. 1948), and 3821-3839 Hamilton Street (1959). Some of these feature Art Deco-stylistic elements, while the remainder is Colonial Revival in style. The garden apartment building at 4310 Jefferson Street is modestly ornamented and exhibits a U-shaped plan with a central courtyard. An entry in the center block provides access to the interior. This entry is ornamented with a Colonial Revival door surround with a full pediment and flat pilasters. This six-course Flemish-bond brick building is two stories and is surmounted by a flat roof.

Twin or semi-detached dwellings dating from circa 1950 are located along 38th Avenue in R.P. Evans' Addition to Hyattsville. These include 4929-4931, 4933-4935, 5001-5003, 5005-5007, 5009-5011, and 5013-5015 38th Avenue. The modest Colonial Revival-style houses, set on brick foundations, are two stories and four bays across. Each building is capped by a side-gabled roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The single-leaf doors are covered with shed-roof porches and the windows are double-hung sash.

Secondary Resources

As the use of the automobile increased through the 1920s, the garage supplanted the carriage house as the most important secondary resource. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* for 1906 and 1911 depict a number of freestanding wood-frame carriage house or small stables existed at the rear of many residential lots. However, by the 1920s, the vast majority of these structures had been converted for automobile use or replaced by a new structure specifically tailored to meet the needs of this popular mode of transportation. Not only were garages constructed to accompany existing dwellings, but were also included in plans for new residential construction. These buildings are typically one story with front gable or hipped roofs and wood-frame construction. Examples of garages that date to this period exist throughout Hyattsville, and can be found at 4413 Oliver Street, 4226 Oglethorpe Street, 4111 Kennedy Street, and 4108 Jefferson Street. The one-story, wood-frame shed continued to be constructed in Hyattsville. This utilitarian structure was typically not permanent by nature or construction and very few of those constructed during this period are extant.

Commercial and Industrial Buildings

The influence of the automobile on the community resulted in the further commercialization of Baltimore Avenue and Rhode Island Avenue. More than fifty commercial and industrial buildings were constructed along Baltimore Avenue and Rhode Island Avenue between 1921 and 1954. Styles represented along the commercial corridor include Art Deco, Art Moderne, Colonial Revival, Neo Classical, Tudor Revival, and International. The commercial resources are one to two stories, typically with flat or shed roofs obscured by parapet walls. Many of the two-story commercial buildings have abstracted patterned brickwork as the only element of ornamentation. A few of the one-story resources display elements of the Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Colonial Revival styles.

Art Deco and Art Moderne Styles

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Art Deco buildings are represented in Hyattsville by 4708 Baltimore Avenue, 5122 Baltimore Avenue, 5314 Baltimore Avenue, 5323 Baltimore Avenue (PG: 68-41-29), 5324 Baltimore Avenue, and 5504 Baltimore Avenue among others. The Art Deco style is characterized by angular, zigzag, or other geometric ornamentation as seen on many of the commercial buildings in the community.

A noteworthy commercial building is located at 4318 Hamilton Street, which was built specifically for the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC). Paul H. Kea and Howard Cutler designed the WSSC building in 1939. It features elaborate detailing including carved limestone, metal grillwork, and urns at the Hamilton Street entrance. The building's Art Deco ornamentation is primarily focused at the central entrance bay, which is marked by four vertical projecting bands of limestone, which give the entrance a strong vertical organization. A horizontal limestone panel tops the central doorway and is detailed with stylized scrolls. Two iron grilles flank the entrance. Paul H. Kea (1886-1968) started his own architectural firm in Portsmouth, Virginia, when he was 35. By 1929, he moved his offices to Hyattsville, Maryland. Kea is credited with the design of over fifty public schools in Prince George's County, the First Baptist Church of Hyattsville, and the County Courthouse and the Board of Education buildings in Upper Marlboro. Kea collaborated with Howard Cutler on numerous projects, including the Coliseum and Women's Field House at the University of Maryland-College Park campus.

The Lustine Collision Center at 5315-5323 Baltimore Avenue is comprised to two separate buildings, both in a vernacular Art Deco style. The south building at 5315 Baltimore Avenue is one story high and four bays wide with an angled parapet and flat corner buttresses. The first story has been slightly altered, with a garage door replaced by plate-glass windows and a single-leaf entry door. Plate-glass windows flank the original central single-leaf entry. The north building at 5323 Baltimore Avenue is two stories and seven bays across on the façade. Topped with a flat roof and a brick parapet, this brick commercial building includes features such as a central entry, brick quoins, 8/8 wood-sash windows, a denticulated cornice, and four large plate-glass windows.

Following the Art Deco style, the Art Moderne style became increasingly popular during the 1930s and 1940s. It is characterized by smooth stuccoed wall surfaces, flat roofs, architectural details that emphasize the horizontal appearance of the building, rounded exterior corners, ribbon windows, glass blocks, and asymmetrical façades. Incorporating characteristics from the Art Moderne style are the buildings at 5126 Baltimore Avenue (1916), 4805 42nd Place (1930), 5312 Baltimore Avenue (1930), 5310 Baltimore Avenue (1932, PG: 68-41-28), 5103-5113 Baltimore Avenue (1935), 5306 Baltimore Avenue (1939, PG: 68-41-25), 5609 Baltimore Avenue (1940), 4017 Hamilton Street (1940), and 5710 Baltimore Avenue (1951).

In 1951, the Lustine-Nicholson Building at 5710 Baltimore Avenue was designed as an automobile showroom. The two-story, brick building has its showroom designed specifically to attract the eye of those traveling along Baltimore Avenue. The showroom section features highly defined rounded corners composed of one-light plate-glass windows that continue across the façade. The service area is located to the rear and marked by an industrial façade.

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Neo-Classical Style

One architecturally significant building along the commercial corridor is the Prince George's Bank at 5214 Baltimore Avenue (PG: 68-41-02), built in 1925. Constructed with Neo-Classical characteristics, this limestone building is ornamented with a two-story columned entrance portico. This building is two stories and three bays across on the façade and four bays deep on the side elevations. Ionic columns flank the entry and the paired fenestration consists of awning windows. Covered by a flat roof, this classical building has a large entablature with a denticulated cornice and an unadorned frieze.

Colonial Revival Style

Through the mid-twentieth century, the fashionable styles employed in residential buildings also began to influence the design and construction of commercial buildings. One extant commercial building in the Baltimore Avenue corridor displays strong ties to the Colonial Revival style. Sited at the northwest corner of Jefferson Street is 5500 Baltimore Avenue. This three-story brick building was constructed circa 1940 (with a non-historic addition of four stories built in 1962). Several features include a pedimented gable with the tympanum pierced with a circular window, a heavily molded cornice, and decorative swags between the second and third stories. The 1962 addition respected the form and used the same materials as the earlier building, thus preserving the integrity of the building's design.

Another Colonial Revival-style building along the commercial corridor is the County Service Building at 5012 Baltimore Avenue. Built in 1939, this brick structure is three stories, nine bays wide, and capped with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. A prominent feature on the façade is a two-story pedimented portico covering the three center bays and central entrance. Additional features include 12/12 double-hung, wood-sash windows, brick quoins, and a large cupola with a domed roof.

The brick Hyattsville Post Office at 4325 Gallatin Street is exemplary of a Colonial Revival-style federal government building. The building was designed under the authority of Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The architects were F.H. McCrary, A.W. Clark, Spittel, Flanagan, Santelmann, Moore, Swasey, and Boyer. The Chicago-based Blauner Construction Company erected the building in 1935 for the cost of \$76,000. One-and-a-half stories, the main block of the building is three bays wide with one-bay-wide pavilions. The main block is capped with a slate-tile, side-gable roof and features a wood-frame cupola rising from the center. The brick parapets on the side elevations terminate into interior-end brick chimneys. The brick walls are constructed of Flemish bond and embellished by a brick watertable. Limestone quoins accentuate the corners of the main block and the flat-roof pavilions. The recessed central entry is illuminated by a fanlight transom set over paneled and glazed double-leaf doors. Extending below the frieze of the entry surround is a molded entablature with a fluted frieze. The words "HYATTSVILLE MD" are engraved on a recessed panel above the doors. The 18/8 double-hung, round-arched windows are trimmed with limestone surrounds and molded keystones. Brick jack arches top the rectangular 9/6 double-hung windows in the pavilions. Single limestone panels are set above each of the windows. The limestone

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cornice, featuring modillion blocks, is engraved along with frieze with the words "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE." Half round, multi-lights pierce the side elevations in the upper-half story. The Hyattsville Post Office was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

Tudor Revival Style

The building at 4806-4816 Rhode Island Avenue (PG: 68-41-05) is an example of a Tudor Revival multi-storefront structure. This building, erected in 1930, is composed of a one-story section that is six bays wide with a gable roof and a two-story section that is three bays wide with a hipped roof. The first story is constructed of brick pierced with one-light plate-glass windows and single-leaf doors. The second story, illuminated with 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows, is clad with a stucco and half-timbering indicative of the Tudor style. The building rests on a brick foundation and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles.

Religious and Social Buildings

The three extant churches constructed between 1921 and 1954 include the Seventh-Day Adventist Church at 4905 42nd Place (ca. 1930), St. Jerome's Catholic Church at 5205 43rd Avenue (1940), and First Baptist Church (1954). The one-story Gothic Revival church at 4905 42nd Place has a rectangular footprint with a gable roof. Constructed of coursed stone, this five-bay building has a projecting front gable containing a double-leaf paneled entrance. The paired fenestration has lancet-arched, stained-glass windows with a concrete surround. Features include a slate tile roof, side parapet roofs with a concrete coping, and stone buttresses dividing each of the window bays on the facade.

The cornerstone of the First Baptist Church at 5701 42nd Avenue bears a date of 1954. This imposing building is two stories and three bays across. Constructed of six-course Flemish bond, this brick church has a front gable roof and rests on a brick foundation. It features Classical Revival elements such as a two-story pedimented portico supported with Tuscan columns and a large steeple atop the roof. The lantern of the steeple is brick and the multi-faceted spire is wood frame. Elements of the church include denticulated pediments on the front gable and the portico, half-round arch lintels above the first story, 6/9 double-hung, wood-sash windows, and brick quoins on the corners. Round multi-light windows flank the portico, and pierce the tympanum, and the lantern of the steeple. A Colonial Revival door surround ornaments the double-paneled wood door.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) building, located north of the Masonic Lodge, is sited at the corner of Gallatin Street and 42nd Place. Built in the Colonial Revival style in 1921, the I.O.O.F. building stands two stories and five bays wide. This building features a flat roof with side parapets and a false asphalt-shingle roof on the façade. The first story is accentuated by projecting bays containing plate-glass windows and a brick bulkhead. This building is pierced with 6/1 double-hung, wood-sash windows and adorned by a soldier stringcourse above both stories, recessed brick spandrels, transoms over each of the three entry openings, and square wood lintels.

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Construction After 1954

Very few buildings have been erected in the Hyattsville Historic District since 1954. Typically, modern domestic architecture mimicked the forms, materials, and styles utilized earlier by their historic neighborhoods. The traditional forms included the Cape Cod, two-story/front-gable structure, and two-story/side-gable dwellings. The demands of home owners in the middle part of the twentieth century introduced the split-foyer and ranch houses to Hyattsville. As architectural styles became less high style, ornament was expressed more through the use of modern building materials such as simulated stone, brick veneer, aluminum siding, and asphalt shingles, rather than applied stylistic embellishments such as brackets, half timbering, and ornate shingles. The cladding materials used after 1954 are post-war inventions.

Several examples of ranch houses were noted in Hyattsville, including 4904 41st Place (1955), 4906 41st Place (1955), 4908 41st Place (1955), 4202 Emerson Street (1955), and 5317 42nd Avenue (1964). Each of these houses is one story and is typically three bays wide with a side-gable roof. Split-foyer houses within the district include examples such as 4008 Emerson Street (1973), 4902 41st Place (1986), and 4706 Banner Street (2001). Split-foyer houses are two stories high, typically three bays wide with a side-gable roof, and named for their second-story overhang and division of public and private spaces on the interior. The houses at 4113 Emerson Street (1989) and 5201 42nd Avenue (1999) are representative examples of modern front-gabled residences that are ornamented with Queen Anne styling. Typical of this type of modern house are the front-gable roofs, gables clad with fish-scale or other geometric vinyl siding, porch brackets, and overhanging eaves. Reminiscent of Queen Anne-style buildings commonly erected around the turn of the twentieth century, the modern front-gabled buildings are typically wider than their historic counterparts.

Governmental and Commercial Buildings

One of the most architecturally significant buildings built within the last fifty years is the municipal building at 4307 Jefferson Street. Constructed in 1962, this Modern-style structure was designed by the architectural firm of Paul H. Kea, David Shaw and Associates. With a rectangular footprint, this office building is six stories in height and has a flat roof. This abstract style of architecture lacks embellishments; therefore stylistic features are employed with the asymmetrical placement of openings and the types of materials.

The addition to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) building is another significant example of modern architectural details and composition. Architects Walton & Madden designed this section of the building, which was added in 1963. The two-story façade of public spaces located on Hamilton Street introduces a long horizontal band of ribbon windows. The horizontal setting of the windows, a signature of the International Style, contrasts sharply with the more traditional punched windows of the first addition and original building. East of the ribbon windows, the wall ends in a two-story decorative geometric design composed of industrial looking tiles. The entire composition occurs within a limestone surround.

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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The City of Hyattsville is an excellent example of the many residential subdivisions that emerged in Prince George's County, Maryland, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to support the burgeoning population flocking to the nation's capital. The middle-class suburb of Hyattsville, which is framed by major transportation corridors, began to develop as a railroad suburb in the middle part of the nineteenth century and expanded with the early twentieth-century advent of the streetcar and automobile. The area had its start as a small hamlet known as Beall Town in the eighteenth century, but was soon overshadowed by the prosperous Town of Bladensburg to the south. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the area that has become Hyattsville regained popularity because of its location along the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad, which was utilized by local residents for wholesale trade between Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, rather than for commuting and leisure travel. Anticipating the development of a residential suburb to serve the growing population of the District of Columbia, Christopher C. Hyatt purchased a tract of land in 1815 adjacent to the B&O Railroad and the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike (now Baltimore Avenue) and began to develop town lots. Hyatt's Addition, which was successfully platted in 1873, was followed by numerous additions subdivided by other real estate developers. Incorporated in 1886, Hyattsville is significant as the first town in America to attempt the single-tax system, only later to be determined unconstitutional in Maryland. Further, Hyattsville was home to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, a public institution established in 1918 that had a significant impact on the mid-twentieth-century growth of many Maryland suburbs. Despite Hyattsville's advantageous location along the railroad and turnpike, suburban development was slow until the extension of the streetcar lines in 1899. Providing excellent suburban neighborhood living, Hyattsville continued to grow throughout the early twentieth century with no less than twenty-five additions, subdivisions, and re-subdivisions by 1942. The end of the streetcar service and the ever-increasing rise of the automobile transformed Hyattsville into a successful automobile suburb, with a commercial corridor stretching along Baltimore Avenue that represents the city's several phases of development.

In 1982, the Hyattsville Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The historic district included 584 properties (539 contributing resources and 45 non-contributing resources) that represented the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century design characteristics of the City of Hyattsville. It was recognized for its association with typical patterns of suburban development based on the various modes of transportation and communication that encouraged its development. The original documentation defined the period of significance in general terms as the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

The amended and expanded Hyattsville Historic District enhances the statement of significance established in the original National Register nomination and reflects continued volunteer and professional survey and documentation efforts. The historic district is eligible under Criterion A as an example of a nineteenth-century railroad and streetcar suburb that continued to develop as an automobile suburb in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The residential, commercial, social, and industrial buildings document the development and transformation of the city because of these major transportation modes. The historic district is also eligible under Criterion C for its contiguous collection of distinctive architecture that reflects the styles and forms fashionable in the late nineteenth and early

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twentieth centuries. The period of significance for the amended and expanded historic district begins circa 1860, the date of the oldest extant building in the historic district, and ends in 1954, by which date the district had substantially achieved its existing form and appearance. The Hyattsville Historic District as amended and expanded includes 1,374 properties. Of these properties, there are 1,215 contributing and 159 non-contributing primary resources. There are 364 secondary resources (313 contributing and 51 non-contributing). Collectively, this includes 1,528 contributing resources and 210 non-contributing resources.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Settlement, 1713-1844

Two of the original settlers to the area now known as Hyattsville were John Beall and John Chittum¹, owners of large tracts called New Dumfreeze and Black Ask, respectively. The exact location of these original parcels is unknown. The first documented improvements on either of these tracts occurred on or about September 3, 1713, when Laurance Morgan was granted permission by his son-in-law John Chittum to build on Black Ask.² Subdivision of New Dumfreeze along the forks of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River by John Beall began shortly thereafter. The small town lots were sold on December 12 and 13, 1728. Four months following the sale of the first town lots by Beall, John Chittum began selling land from his tract. This small developing area was called Beall Town (also seen as Beale Town), in honor of John Beall. Although the exact boundaries of the hamlet are not known, it is believed they were part of the Ravenswood tract at the southern end of Hyattsville.³ In 1742, area residents petitioned to have a new town laid out immediately south of Beall Town.⁴ This new town, known as Bladensburg, immediately prospered. Beall Town was soon overshadowed and development stagnated. The town was essentially gone by 1740.

The area surrounding Beall Town was predominately agricultural, connected to Baltimore, Bladensburg, and Georgetown by colonial and post-Revolutionary War roads. The main road traversing the area was the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike, the predecessor to today's U.S. Route 1 (also known as Baltimore Avenue). This sixty-foot-wide, stone-and-gravel road was incorporated as a turnpike by an Act of the Maryland General Assembly in 1812. The turnpike was opened in part at the beginning of 1815, and completed to its total length of thirty-six miles in the following years. The amount of traffic along the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike prompted the construction of numerous taverns and inns for those traveling by horse-car between the nation's capital and Baltimore.

Running parallel to the turnpike are the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad, the first steam-powered railroad to operate in the United States. Chartered in 1827, the railroad's immediate success enabled interior trade for the area. By 1835, a branch was laid between Baltimore and Washington, D.C., providing merchants and farmers with accessibility to wholesalers in Baltimore and New York for the first time. The railroad company, targeting a new source of revenue, added stations along the route to pick up passengers by the middle of the nineteenth century. Many of these stations, such as the one established in Hyattsville prior to 1861, became the focal point of villages and towns that developed along the railroad lines radiating outward from cities like Washington, D.C. These railroad suburbs initially offered an escape from the city to the rural countryside, but generally did not encourage large-scale residential

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development in Prince George's County.

The railroad's speed, convenience, and lower freight rates offered stiff competition for the turnpike. Consequently, the turnpike company dissolved in 1866, abandoning maintenance of the road. Renamed the Washington and Baltimore Boulevard, the physical condition of the thoroughfare and the amount of traffic traveling the road continued to decline well into the early twentieth century.⁵

Platting of Hyattsville, 1845-1880s

On March 19, 1845, Trueman and Elizabeth Belt conveyed a tract of land located between the B&O Railroad and the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike. The purchaser of this triangular piece of land, which is located at the southernmost point of Hyattsville, was Christopher Clarke Hyatt, the first developer of the town that was to become his namesake. Hyatt was born in 1799 to a well-established family in Prince George's County, Maryland. While Hyatt was still a young boy, in 1808, he received 273 acres in Prince George's County called Rich Thickett.⁶ First employed as a clerk for a merchant in Baltimore, Hyatt was eventually promoted to serve as a branch store manager in Pennsylvania. In 1832, he returned to Maryland and purchased a tract of land from Thomas C. Duvall in Bladensburg. Hyatt opened his own general store, selling merchandise and tobacco. His success in Bladensburg motivated Hyatt to purchase the tract of land in Beall Town from the Belts in 1845. The area surrounding this tract, just off the Eastern Branch of the Anacostia River, was developing because of its close proximity to the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike and the B&O Railroad, which ended just north of Hyatt's property. Hyatt sought to take advantage of the tract's location between these two major transportation corridors, as well as the existing telegraph lines, and erected a general merchandise store. In July 1845, Hyatt purchased three additional acres that was originally part of the Black Ask tract, which was then owned by the B&O Railroad. This property was ultimately improved by a 32-room brick residence (demolished, approximate location between Emerson Street and 43rd Avenue), which served as Hyatt's primary residence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the growth of this area, despite its accessibility to both major transportation routes and communication lines, was slow. This gradual development was typical of surrounding communities such as College Lawn (replatted as College Park) and Riverdale Park. Yet, it was large enough to support a station stop for the B&O Railroad and a post office, which was located in Hyatt's store.⁷ The town was officially noted as Hyattsville on the 1861 Martenet Map. The map depicts a grouping of residences, Hyatt's store, and the B&O station stop. The laying of roads, like those constructed in Bladensburg to the immediate south of Hyattsville, had not occurred by this time.

Initially, railroad suburbs like those developing outside cities such as Washington, D.C., and Baltimore became havens for upper and upper-middle class citizens. Often these temporary residents had cottages or summer homes erected within close proximity to the station stops. Hyattsville, however, was not a destination sought for leisure. Rather, the 1860 census and the 1861 Martenet Map document that the citizens of Hyattsville were permanent residents working as laborers, machinists, and farmers. A very select few were employed as clerks and physicians. The residents of

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Hyattsville used the railroad for wholesale trade between Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, rather than for commuting and leisure travel. The use of the station stop at Hyattsville for freight rather than travel was further affirmed by the completion of a single-track line in 1870 known as the Washington and Potomac Branch of the B&O Railroad. The Washington and Potomac Branch split from the mainline at Hyattsville and continued southwest along the Anacostia River to Shepherd's Point on the Potomac River, and was primarily used for agricultural cargo.

Anticipating the development of a residential suburb to serve the growing population of the District of Columbia, Christopher C. Hyatt purchased another large tract of approximately twenty acres from Thomas Clements in 1859. The land was platted as Hyatt's Addition to Hyattsville in 1873.⁸ Hyatt's Addition contained a total of twenty-eight subdivided lots. Twenty-three rectangular-shaped parcels of equal size were laid out along County Road (now Crittenden Street) and Central Avenue (now 41st Place). The remaining five lots varied in size around the perimeter of the Addition. The plat exhibits a building line for lots one through fifteen and also documents the location of Melrose Park and the Melrose Institute.⁹

The second development initiative to occur in Hyattsville was instituted by Thomas Parker, J.P. Bartholow, and Benjamin F. Guy.¹⁰ Together, the three real estate speculators purchased ten acres between the B&O Railroad, the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike, and the Eastern Branch of the Anacostia in 1874. The land was subdivided specifically for suburban residential development. Located to the south of Hyatt's Addition, the platted addition was named Cottage Square. It comprised forty-two lots.¹¹ However, like Hyatt's Addition and Hyattsville proper, Cottage Square was slow to develop.

Following the creation of Cottage Square, several small adjacent plats were created and new streets were laid out. These included the J.A. Register's Addition (1880), Whiteside's Subdivision (1882), Littlefield and Evans Subdivision of J.A. Register's Addition (1884), and Register's Addition (1884) to name a few. Two of the largest additions were platted by Louis D. Wine and George Johnson, speculative real estate developers who had purchased land in Hyattsville in 1882. Wine and Johnson's First and Second Additions (1882 and 1884) encompassed ninety-three building lots, the majority of which measured 50 feet by 150 feet. An article in the *Evening Star* dating from 1886 suggests that Wine and Johnson were not only involved in selling unimproved lots in their addition, but were also involved in construction.¹² Unlike subdividers such as Hyatt, who sold unimproved building lots, Wine and Johnson were typical of home-builder developers who enhanced the marketability of their land by building houses on a small number of lots. The Hyattsville Building Company, which platted land in 1877, is another example of the home-builder developer, offering improved or vacant lots for prospective homeowners.

The G.M. Hopkin's *Atlas of Prince George's County*, published in 1878, describes Hyattsville as a "beautiful village [with] tasteful houses in the modern style of architecture ornamented with gardens and lawns... it has gradually increased in beauty and prosperity until it stands as one of the foremost villages between Baltimore and Washington."¹³

By 1887, ten additions encompassing over 180 acres had been surveyed and platted in Hyattsville. The 611 building

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lots were sporadically improved by only twenty houses, the majority centered around the B&O station stop or adjacent to the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike. The vast majority of residents in Hyattsville continued to be associated with agriculture-related occupations such as farmers and farm laborers. Blacksmith, tailor, merchant, hotelkeeper, and lawyer were also noted vocations in the census records for 1870 and 1880.

Suburban Neighborhood Living, 1880s-1899

The growth of Washington, D.C., during the second half of the nineteenth century created pressures for the suburbanization of rural areas surrounding the city's edges. Since its establishment, Hyattsville had been suitable for this suburban development because of its location along the railroad and turnpike. The impending development, which the burgeoning growth of Washington, D.C., promised, propelled Hyattsville residents to request that the Maryland General Assembly incorporate the town in 1886. The act of incorporation called for the election of a clerk/treasurer, bailiff, clerk of the court, three elected judges, and a Board of Commissioners made up of five residents.

Advertisements placed by real estate speculators touted the rapid growth of Hyattsville and its many amenities including clean water, pure air, and new housing. In an article dated February 6, 1892 in the *Suburban Citizen*, Hyattsville was described as the "largest and most substantial town in Prince George's County."¹⁴ The advertisements published throughout the last decades of the nineteenth century brought about a large and steady population increase to Hyattsville. As a result, "the tax assessment in Hyattsville jumped from \$230,000 in 1887 to \$469,000 in 1891, an increase of more than 100 percent. Correspondingly, the number of homes jumped from 20 in 1871 to 172 in 1892, this rapid growth causing many Washington area residents to look with interest on Hyattsville."¹⁵

The Hyattsville Building Association, organized in February 1887, was instrumental in the "actual building and development of the City."¹⁶ Thirty-six persons made investments totaling \$301 at the first meeting on March 8, 1887. The first loan was awarded in June for "Lot 68, Wine and Johnson's first addition to the village of Hyattsville" (4209 Farragut Street).¹⁷ By the end of the first year of operation, assets totaled \$5,206.75 with a net profit of \$144.63. The Association has grown substantially with over fifteen offices and more than 50,000 customers today. Regarded strictly as a home financing institution, the Association was the oldest financial institution in the City of Hyattsville and the second oldest in Prince George's County.¹⁸ The Hyattsville Building Association is now known as the Maryland Federal Savings and Loan Association.

The Queen Anne style that was so fashionable in the United States beginning in the second half of the nineteenth century was the dominant architecture of choice in Hyattsville at the end of the nineteenth century. The stylistic elements of the Queen Anne style exhibited in Hyattsville on the residences and other buildings like the B&O station stop (demolished) include complex gable roofs with dormers, multi-faceted bay windows, wrap-around porches, porches with turned posts, diamond-shaped wood shingles in the gable ends, scroll-sawn brackets, pressed-metal shingles on the roof, diamond-shaped windows or window panes, a mixture of cladding materials, and varying wall planes. As is common to the style, there is a wide variety of building forms executed in the Queen Anne style. Unlike

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city houses that are wholly oriented to the street like a row house, the Queen Anne-style buildings improving the landscape of Hyattsville in the second half of the nineteenth century presented ornate side and rear elevations clearly visible from the public right-of-way. This new kind of dwelling design, specific to the suburbs, was suited for small contiguous lots. The design and siting of the Queen Anne-style buildings within a suburban setting like that offered in Hyattsville were deemed "therapeutic refuge from the city, offering tranquility, sunshine, spaciousness, verdure, and closeness to nature - qualities opposite those of [the] city."¹⁹ This was promoted through pattern books, the writings of domestic reformers, and popular magazines, and well executed in Hyattsville. A number of early examples of this architectural style within a new suburban setting are located along Gallatin Street, Farragut Street, and 42nd Avenue.

In 1892, Hyattsville became the first municipality in the United States to adopt the controversial single-tax system made famous by Henry George in his book, *Progress and Poverty* (published in 1879).²⁰ George believed that economic problems stemmed from the unavailability of land for those who needed access to it. The injustices of rent reduced the working man of his wages, and overzealous speculation in land led to poverty. George therefore suggested a single tax on land, to absorb all rents, with no tax whatsoever on personal property or built improvements. A single tax was intended to eventually lead to the ownership of land as common property, rather than as individual property. He believed that the single tax would raise wages, increase earnings of capital, abolish poverty, provide employment, and relieve other economic ills through a massive redistribution of wealth. After its publication of *Progress and Poverty*, George promoted his ideas by traveling and speaking around the world. Despite the worldwide praise, the single-tax system experiment in Hyattsville resulted in a heated debate between members of the Board of Commissions, who retained counsel to argue the constitutionality of the system before the Maryland Court of Appeals. The system was quickly abandoned in Hyattsville, although the "Georgism" theory continued to be studied and implemented elsewhere.²¹

By 1893, Town of Hyattsville was home to a public school, a volunteer fire department, an amateur baseball team, and provided the more than 170 residences with electric and telephone services. Historic maps indicate the town boasted churches of four denominations, three groceries, three butcher shops, blacksmith and tinsmith shops, wood and coal dealers, a livery stable, and a Masonic lodge.²² The religious, commercial, and social buildings were located along or within a block of Maryland Avenue (now Baltimore Avenue), which was the main transportation corridor traveling through Hyattsville.

Streetcar and Automobile Suburb, 1899-present

Despite Hyattsville's advantageous location along the railroad and turnpike, suburban development was slow until the extension of the streetcar lines in 1899. Unlike the railroad suburbs, streetcar suburbs attracted a wider range of citizens from the working to upper-middle class, with the great majority being middle class. The subdivided lots, both improved and vacant, proved attractive to prospective homeowners who wished to take advantage of the shortened commute offered by the streetcar. The electric streetcar line, under the direction of the City and Suburban Railway Company of the District of Columbia, provided direct access to the Washington, D.C. terminus at the U.S. Treasury

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Building at 15th and G Streets, N.W., from its northern terminus in Laurel, Maryland.²³ The Hyattsville station stop was located in the northeastern corner of the intersection of what are now Rhode Island Avenue and Crittenden Street. Suburban service was eventually provided to the neighboring communities of Riverdale Park, College Park, Lakeland, Berwyn, Branchville, Beltsville, and Contee.²⁴

The arrival of prospective buyers by streetcar fostered real estate development in Hyattsville, particularly for builders who offered single-family dwellings incorporating modern technological advances such as indoor plumbing, built-in gas and electric facilities, and central heating. Between 1900 and 1942, no less than twenty-five additions, subdivisions, and re-subdivisions were created in Hyattsville. One of the smallest additions was Shepherd's First Addition (1910), which contained just seventeen building lots on the west side of Baltimore Avenue, immediately south of Riverdale Park. The largest addition was Hyattsville Hills. Platted in 1922, Hyattsville Hills contained 498 building lots and encompassed nearly 90 acres. This section subsumed Wine and Johnson's Third Addition and added nineteen blocks to the west of 42nd Avenue.

The architecture in Hyattsville at the turn of the twentieth century was executed in modest interpretations of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The adaptation of house designs for more modest incomes within the growing number of suburbs like Hyattsville resulted in a fundamental change in the perception of the ideal home.²⁵ "Progressive ideals emphasizing simplicity and efficiency called for house designs that reflected less hierarchical relationships, technological innovations, and more informal and relaxed lifestyles."²⁶ This resulted in simplicity of form, balanced proportions, and minimal ornamentation as exhibited on the houses along 40th Avenue, 40th Place, Gallatin Street, Emerson Street, and Jefferson Street. The improvements made in Hyattsville at the turn of the twentieth century were undertaken by real estate entrepreneurs and builders who constructed and individually sold dwellings that only slightly varied from neighboring residences.

The streetcar not only encouraged the establishment of a residential suburb, but also enhanced the existing commercial corridor that serviced the growing town and commuters. The commercial buildings in Hyattsville, the vast majority fronting along Baltimore Avenue and Rhode Island Avenue at the turn of the twentieth century, were composed of one- and two-story buildings. These freestanding and attached structures were ornamented in the Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles. The freestanding one-story commercial buildings provided distinct services such as the printing shop, fruit store, Chinese laundry, general merchandise store, and bank along Baltimore Avenue, north of the railroad tracks. The larger two-story commercial buildings, typically attached, provided a first story open to the public spaces, while the upper story was used for more private spaces such as offices or meeting halls. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* for 1906 indicate the two-story commercial buildings on the northern end of Baltimore Avenue, between Farragut Street and Gallatin Street, housed stores such as building supplies, general merchandise, and a tumbler. The functions of the upper stories were not indicated separately on the maps, suggesting the use was related to that of the public spaces.²⁷

Hyattsville's system of government was reorganized in 1900 with a Mayor and a City Council replacing the five-member Board of Commissioners. Michael V. Tierney was elected as the first mayor in 1900 and held this title for a

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two-year term. The city council was made up of Joseph A. Aman, Charles Acker, Frederick A. Holden, Harry B. Major, Dr. Joseph Owens, and Dr. Charles Wells. The latter two members of the first city council eventually served terms as Mayor of Hyattsville, and Dr. Charles Wells was later elected to the State Senate.²⁸

The expansion of Hyattsville as a streetcar suburb required the installation of modern public amenities, which were often undertaken by the developers subdividing and improving the land. Real estate developer William H. Perkins of Baltimore requested a central water system be installed to service his subdivision, which was to be "located just west of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the Hyatt mansion occupying the central position."²⁹ The city granted permission, requiring Perkins place five fire hydrants within the neighborhood and that the town be given the option to purchase the water system. The system was installed under the direction of George R. Truelove, the former superintendent of the Baltimore Water Department. It was completed in 1898. In 1901, a referendum was passed for the installation of a center water system for the entire city. Drilling began on Decatur Street (then Wells Avenue) adjacent to the Chesapeake Beach Railroad Line in 1901. The public water works system in the City of Hyattsville was completed in 1905. In 1920, the system was sold to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC). The WSSC was established in 1918 as a permanent agency to oversee water and sewer services in Prince George's and Montgomery counties. In 1921, a new building was constructed on Gallatin Street in Hyattsville for the WSSC. The Hyattsville location was considered ideal by the WSSC because of its close proximity to the railway and highway systems between Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, and was near the WSSC's new Hyattsville water plant. In 1939, a new headquarters building was constructed at 4017 Hamilton Street in Hyattsville, uniting the administrative and engineering departments in one building. The Art Deco-style building was designed by noted architects Paul Kea and Howard Cutler, with additions made in 1953 and 1964.³⁰

The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* for 1933 depict a well-developed streetcar suburb with single-family dwellings supported by numerous churches, schools, businesses, social institutions, and industries. The architectural styles and forms continued to modify traditional expressions to meet the needs of single-family households moving into Hyattsville at a quick pace. The open-plan bungalow, the American foursquare, and the Cape Cod became popular building forms, often embellished with Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style elements. Excellent examples of these speculative-builder residences--where the developer subdivided, improved and sold the property--are located along Hamilton Street, Ingraham Street, Kennedy Street, Longfellow Street, and Madison Street, to name just a few. The construction of single-family dwellings in these same styles and forms continued well into the middle part of the twentieth century as Hyattsville became an automobile suburb.

Commercial architecture in the early twentieth century truly reflected the social demographics of the city and the architectural expressions of the period. The census reflects the decreasing importance of farming in Hyattsville, which was well established as a streetcar and automobile suburb of Washington, D.C., by 1920. Residents were employed in a variety of professions, including dentistry, medicine, journalism, bookkeeping, surveying, teaching, banking, architecture, and law. High-style, temple-front banks and professional buildings with elevations derived from the temples of Greece and Rome improved prominent corners along Baltimore Avenue and easily attracted the eye of passing motorists. One of the most striking buildings in the community erected during this period was the Maryland

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National Guard Armory. The fortress-like structure, completed in 1918, was built atop a sloping site at 5340 Baltimore Avenue and quickly became a prominent landmark for the city.

With increasing traffic through town via Baltimore Avenue, the B&O grade crossing became a significant hazard to automobilists and pedestrians. Plans were developed in the 1920s to eliminate the crossing in Hyattsville and extend Rhode Island Avenue north of the proposed overpass. Numerous houses were razed or moved in order to make way for the new roadway west of the railroad tracks. Rhode Island Avenue was opened on December 7, 1929, subsequently decreasing automobile travel on Baltimore Avenue.

Many of the newer commercial buildings were sited closer to the road to entice passing motorists. The landscaping plans of these properties often included parking, either along Baltimore Avenue or behind the structures. Improvements to road surfaces and the establishment of new commercial businesses, with the demise and ultimately the termination of streetcar service, made Baltimore Avenue (U.S. Route 1) the primary north-south thoroughfare through the area.³¹ As a result of this historic route's rejuvenation, many of the residential buildings constructed along the road during the late 1800s and the first half of the twentieth century were demolished to accommodate new transportation-related and service-related buildings. The 1933 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* denotes numerous automobile repair business, filling stations, and garages along Baltimore Avenue and the immediate vicinity. Baltimore Avenue was informally nicknamed "Auto Alley" because of the substantial number of automobile-related resources such as the Lustine-Nicholson Automobile Showroom. The few single-family dwellings that remained along the route were converted for use as commercial structures and extensively altered with the application of late-twentieth-century commercial façades. Additionally, the residential buildings located in the Cottage Square Addition at the southeastern corner of the city were either razed or significantly altered when this area of Hyattsville became industrial.

On May 1, 1940, street names were changed and houses were renumbered by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC). The renaming of the streets was to conform to the standards of the United States Postal Service and attempted to extend the pattern established in Washington, D.C. Accordingly, the north-south roads were renamed numerically, while the east-west streets were given alphabetical names like Decatur, Emerson, Farragut, and Gallatin. In 1943, the corporate name was changed from the Town of Hyattsville to the City of Hyattsville. In 1944, the neighborhoods of Queens Chapel Manor, Clearwood and Castle Manor were annexed as part of the city of Hyattsville. Additional neighborhoods were annexed into the city in 1953 and again in 1956.

With continued development and construction, the City of Hyattsville has been sustained as a residential suburb of Washington, D.C. The population increased by more than two thousand to over 6,500 by 1940, and more than doubled by 1950. Statistical information gathered by the United States Census and interpreted by students at George Washington University in 1996 indicates that in 1960 approximately 800 residents of Hyattsville lived in dwellings they had purchased about 1940.³² Further, an additional ten thousand citizens had moved into the area after 1950. Nearly half of the working residents were employed outside the county, the vast majority commuting by automobile as the era of the streetcar that had rejuvenated the development of Hyattsville as a successful Washington, D.C. suburb

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had passed. By 2000, the City of Hyattsville was home to nearly 15,000 residents.

In February 1980, the Hyattsville Preservation Association was founded for the purpose of supporting homeowners' efforts to restore and maintain the city's oldest resources. The work of the Association, coupled with that of individual residents and other local groups such as the Hyattsville Citizens' Association, resulted in the survey and documentation of approximately 600 buildings representing the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century development of Hyattsville. The Hyattsville Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. Additionally, a number of individually significant properties have been listed in the National Register, including the United States Post Office and the Maryland National Guard Armory. Survey, documentation, and preservation of the city's many historic resources dating from its founding in the eighteenth century as Beall Town to the growth of the transportation-related suburb in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries continues.

HYATTSVILLE SUBDIVISIONS

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1873 | Hyatt's Addition |
| 1874 | Cottage Square |
| 1877 | Hyattsville Building Company Land |
| 1880 | J.A. Register's Addition |
| 1882 | Whiteside's Subdivision |
| 1882 | Wine and Johnson's 1st Addition |
| 1884 | Wine and Johnson's 2nd Addition |
| 1884 | Littlefield and Evans Subdivision of Registers Addition |
| 1884 | Registers Addition |
| 1884 | Wine and Johnson's 2nd Addition |
| 1886 | Bane's Re-subdivision |
| 1887 | Holladay Company's Addition |
| 1887 | Emmons and Swartzell's Subdivision |
| 1888 | Pettit, R.T. Addition |
| 1888 | Pettit's Addition |
| 1888 | Levi Nalley Addition |
| 1889 | RP Evans Addition |
| 1890 | Ellaville Heights |
| 1890 | Melrose Park; R.K. Elliott's Addition |
| 1892 | Hyattsville Hills Re-subdivision |
| 1892 | Wine and Johnson's 3rd Addition |
| 1897 | Zegra's Subdivision |
| 1898 | Perkin's Addition |
| 1900 | Donath's Re-subdivision |
| 1901 | Kemp's Re-subdivision |

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1902 Rogers and Phillips
1902 Wells Subdivision of J.P. Greenwell Property
1903 Lancasters Re-subdivision
1904 Holladay Company Addition to Bartletts Subdivision
1904 Maryland Real Estate and Title Investment Company
1907 Burgess Re-subdivision of Rogers and Phillips
1907 Tierney, E.E. Block of Johnson and Wine's 2nd Addition
1907 Tierney's Subdivision
1910 Shepherds 1st Addition
1912 Shepherds 2nd Addition
1913 Shepherds Re-subdivision of the 2nd Addition
1922 Hyattsville Hills
1923 Furman's Addition
1924 Smith Addison Arundel
1926 Bergling's Re-subdivision
1935 Hampshire Heights
1938 Arundel Re-subdivision
1940 Burgess, Zoura, Re-subdivision
1940 Ellaville Re-subdivision
1942 Hartman Re-subdivision
Unknown Hyatts Division of Registers Subdivision
Unknown Hyattsville Elementary School

¹Two different spellings for Chittum have been found in various resources listed in the Bibliography. The second spelling is Chittam.

²Prince George's County Courthouse, Deed Records, Liber E, Folio 319.

³"City of Hyattsville: The Bicentennial and 90th Anniversary," Souvenir Booklet, (Hyattsville, MD: City of Hyattsville, 1976), p. 5.

⁴"History of Hyattsville." Home page on-line. Available from <http://www.hyattsville.org/history.html>; Internet; accessed 2 September 2003.

⁵Harold L. Reem, "The Development of Rail Transportation Systems, Road, and Streets in College Park, Maryland, circa 1749-1998," (Research Paper (AMST 278), Graduate Program, Historic Preservation, The George Washington University, April 1, 1998), pp. 3 and 6.

⁶*Hyattsville, Our Home Town: 100 Years of Life, Growth and Service in Prince George's County Maryland*, (Hyattsville, MD: City of Hyattsville, 1988), p. 1.

⁷"City of Hyattsville: The Bicentennial and 90th Anniversary," p. 1.

⁸"City of Hyattsville: The Bicentennial and 90th Anniversary," p. 5.

⁹Melrose Institute, founded around 1873, was a finishing school for girls in the Hyattsville area. It closed in 1902 with a graduate class of seven girls. *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 164.

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Prince George's County, Maryland

¹⁰ *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 3.

¹¹ *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 3.

¹² *The Evening Star*, Washington, D.C., March 28, 1886.

¹³ Hopkins Atlas, 1878.

¹⁴ Eileen S. McGuckian. "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Hyattsville Historic District," (Washington, D.C., 1980), p. 8.

¹⁵ "City of Hyattsville: The Bicentennial and 90th Anniversary," p. 7.

¹⁶ "Hyattsville Building Association Was Integral Part of Early Hyattsville," *The Prince George's Post and Independent*, Diamond Jubilee Supplement, October 6-8, 1961, p. B-1.

¹⁷ Alison Barr, "The Early Residential Development of Hyattsville Before World War I," (Research Paper (AMST 278), Graduate Program, Historic Preservation, The George Washington University, 1996), p. 8; *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 215.

¹⁸ *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 214.

¹⁹ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, "National Register Bulletin, Historic Residential Suburbs," (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, September 2002), p. 52.

²⁰ *The Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., July 2, 1892.

²¹ *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 7; Bob DeNigris, "Henry George and the Single Tax," July 1999. Downloaded on May 2004 from the internet <http://www.henrygeorge.org/denigris.htm>.

²² McGuckian, pp. 7-8.

²³ *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 11.

²⁴ Alan Virta, *Prince George's County: A Pictorial History*. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 1984), p. 209.

²⁵ Ames, p.56.

²⁶ Ames, p. 56

²⁷ Richard Longstreth, *The Building of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), p. 24 and pp. 54-55.

²⁸ *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 14.

²⁹ *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 134.

³⁰ *Hyattsville, Our Home Town*, p. 14; Arthur P. Brigham, *History of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission - 75th Anniversary, 1918-1993*, (np, 1993), p. 14.

³¹ Howard S. Berger, Marina King, Susan G. Pearl, et al. *Historic Contexts in Prince George's County: Short Papers on Settlement Patterns, Transportation and Cultural History*, (Upper Marlboro, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County Regional Office, 1990-1991). p. 34.

³² Shannon Bell, "A Social Profile of the Residents of Hyattsville, Maryland Post World War I," (Research Paper (AMST 278), Graduate Program, Historic Preservation, The George Washington University, March 1996), p. 5.

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Prince George's County, Maryland

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Prince George's County, Maryland**

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**Hyattsville Historic District (Amended and Expanded) PG: 68-10
Prince George's County, Maryland**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

**United States Department of the Interior
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**Hyattsville Historic District (Amended and Expanded) PG: 68-10
Prince George's County, Maryland**

UTM References

Washington West, DC-MD quad

1. 18-331632-4314881
2. 18-332177-4313890
3. 18-332121-4312519
4. 18-331531-4312341
5. 18-330245-4312966
6. 18-330301-4313515
7. 18-330613-4314056

Verbal Boundary Description

The amended and expanded Hyattsville Historic District follows the City of Hyattsville boundaries along the southern and eastern edges. The southern edge is defined by the Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River and Northwest Branch Park, and the eastern edge abuts the Town of Riverdale Park and Edmonston. The northern boundary of the historic district follows the city boundary lines as it frames West Riverdale, a neighborhood of Riverdale Park. At the intersection of East-West Highway and 43rd Avenue, the boundary turns south, including those properties fronting 43rd Avenue and 42nd Place to Oliver Street. The boundary juts southwestward to 42nd Avenue to include Hyattsville High School. At Oglethorpe Street, the boundary intersects with 42nd Place and travels south to Nicholson Street, where it intersects with the northernmost border of the existing historic district. Those properties fronting Madison Street, as well as the block of 40th Avenue south of Oglethorpe Street, are included in the historic district boundary as it travels westward to intersect with 39th Street. The expanded boundary runs southward, including those buildings fronting both sides of 39th Street, to Jefferson Street where it intersects with the original historic district boundary. At Jefferson Street, the expanded boundary moves southwest as it follows 38th Avenue to Hamilton Street, where it turns at westward. Only those buildings on the south side of Hamilton Street to its intersection with 36th Avenue are included. The boundary continues southward along 37th Place, including properties on both sides of the street. The historic district meets the southern boundary at the end of 37th Street, which dead ends at 38th Avenue Park and Northwest Branch Park.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 35

**Hyattsville Historic District (Amended and Expanded) PG: 68-10
Prince George's County, Maryland**

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the amended and expanded Hyattsville Historic District are inclusive of the original plats for Hyattsville from 1873 to 1922.

The southern boundary has been established by the city limits of Hyattsville and the Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River. The eastern boundary also follows the city limits as they developed to the west of the Town of Riverdale Park, Edmonston, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Tracks (now Maryland Rail Commuter Train Lines and CSX Transportation), which directly impacted the development of Hyattsville in the nineteenth century. The northern boundary, abutting the city limits of the Town of Riverdale Park, includes a section of Ellaville Heights originally platted in 1890. The western boundary conforms to the location of plats in this area. The northwestern triangular corner of the expanded district represents the platted boundaries of Hyattsville Hills (1922), while the southwestern corner represents R. P. Evans' Addition to Hyattsville (1889).



Washington West
HYATTSVILLE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
AMENDED/EXPANDED
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
MARYLAND
PG: 68-10

- ① 18-331632-
4314881
- ② 18-332177-
4313890
- ③ 18-332121-
4312519
- ④ 18-331531-
4312341
- ⑤ 18-330245-
4312966
- ⑥ 18-330301-
4313515
- ⑦ 18-330613-
4314506



PG-68-10
Hyattsville Historic District
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

4525 BUCHANAN STREET

1 of 12



PG-68-10

Hyattsville Historic District

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

TRAILERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

4512 - 4516 BURLINGTON ROAD

2 of 12



PG- 68-10
Hyattsville Historic District
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

TRAILERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

4600-4602 EMERSON STREET

3 of 12



PG-68-10

Hyattsville Historic District

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

TRAILERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

4310 MADISON STREET

4 of 12



PG-68-1D

Hyattsville Historic District

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

4229-4231 MADISON STREET

5 of 12



PG-68-10

HYATTSDVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MD
TRALERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

4219 MADISON STREET

6 of 12



Pg 68-10
Hyattsville Historic District
Prince GEORGE'S County, MD

TRACERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

4301-4305 Gallatin Street

7 of 12



TG-68-10

Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, MD

TRAILERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

5018 37th Place

8 of 12



P6-68-10
Hyattsville Historic District
Prince GEORGE'S County, MD

TRACERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

5306-5314 BALTIMORE AVENUE

9 of 12

Gallatin St.

MISSOULA HARDWARE CO.

SHOP
EAT
ENJOY

W. H. HART & SONS
HARDWARE STORE
MISSOULA, MONT.

GAL

430

430



P6-68-10
Hyattsville Historic District
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2003
MD SHPB

5121-5101 BALTIMORE AVENUE

10 of 12

RESIDENTIAL
PARKING
ZONE
PERMIT REQUIRED
AT ALL TIMES



PG-68-10
Hyattsville Historic District
Prince GEORGE'S County, MD

TRACERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

5106-5108 42nd Avenue

11 of 12



PG 68-10

Hyattsville Historic District
Prince GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

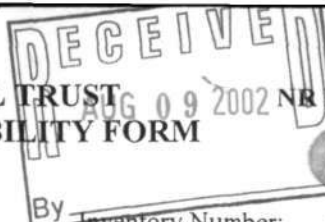
TRACERIES

8/2003

MD SHPO

4111-4113 HAMILTON STREET
12 of 13

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM



COPY

Property Name: Hyattsville HD Expansion (DOE) NR Eligible: yes ☐ no ☐

Address: various City: Hyattsville Zip Code: 20782

County: Prince George's County USGS Topographic Map: _____

Owner: various Is the property being evaluated a district? ☒ yes ☐ no

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: _____ Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district Adjacent to District Inventory Number: PG 68-10

NR-listed district ☒ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: Hyattsville

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The areas identified on the attached map are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an expansion of an existing National Register Historic District (Hyattsville Historic District). These areas, developed primarily with early- and mid-twentieth-century resources, were excluded from the Hyattsville Historic District (listed 1980) for two primary reasons: (1) the historic district documentation effort at that time focused on the community's nineteenth century beginnings as reflected in Victorian-period historic resources; and (2) these areas consist of resources and neighborhoods that, in 1980, did not meet the National Register's 50-year guideline (at that time, resources constructed after 1930).

The areas on the attached map identified as proposed additions to the Hyattsville Historic District include early and mid-twentieth century residential, commercial and institutional buildings that reflect the growth of the City of Hyattsville from a nineteenth-century railroad suburb to a twentieth-century municipality. The expansion of the Hyattsville National Register Historic District, as outlined above, would provide a more detailed history of the development of this significant Prince George's County community. (see enclosed East Hyattsville Architectural Survey, June 1998 for additional data)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW			
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>		
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None		
Comments:			
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services		<u>8/22/02</u> Date	
 Reviewer, NR Program		<u>8/22/02</u> Date	

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

PG: 68-10

Continuation Sheet No. 1

Prepared by: Howard S. Berger

Date Prepared: July 29, 2002

Appendix 2 — Building Inventory: Historic Tax Assessment Data, Architectural Style and Designation Eligibility (by Address)

This building inventory is organized alphabetically by street name and building number. Each property record includes a general description of the building's form or architectural style; an approximate date of construction; its survey block number; and a determination about whether the building contributes or does not contribute to the architectural character of the survey area or potentially expanded National Register Historic District. The inventory includes 498 entries. With only a few exceptions, such as garden apartment complexes, each entry represents a single structure.

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96						
Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
1	4907	37th Place	Late 20th C /Colonial Revival	c.1995	NC	10-96
2	4909	37th Place	Post War/Contemporary	1985	NC	10-96
3	4913	37th Place	Early 20th C/Craftsman	c.1930	C	10-96
4	4990	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	1952	NC	10-96
5	4992	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	1952	NC	10-96
6	4994	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	10-96
7	4996	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	10-96
8	4998	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	10-96
9	5000	37th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1927	C	10-96
10	5002	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1985	NC	10-96
11	5003	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940	NC	10-96
12	5004	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1985	NC	10-96
13	5005	37th Place	Mid-20th C/Cottage	c.1940s/1960s	NC	10-96
14	5006	37th Place	Late Victorian/Italianate	1889	C	10-96
15	5007	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	NC	10-96
16	5008	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1985	NC	10-96
17	5009	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1970	NC	10-96
18	5010	37th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1927	C	10-96
19	5012	37th Place	Cottage	c.1915	NC	10-96
20	5013	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	10-96
21	5014	37th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	10-96
22	5015	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	C	10-96
23	5016	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	C	10-96
24	5017	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	C	10-96
25	5018	37th Place	Late Victorian/Italianate	1889	C	10-96
26	5021	37th Place	Foursquare	c.1900	C	10-96
27	5025	37th Place	Cottage/Queen Anne	1915	C	10-96
28	5027	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	C	10-96
29	5029	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1970s	NC	10-96
30	5031	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950s	NC	10-96
31	5033	37th Place	Cottage/Queen Anne	1915	NC	10-96

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96						
Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
32	5038	37th Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1985	NC	10-96
33	4929-31	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
34	4933-35	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
35	5001-03	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
36	5004	38th Avenue	Post War/Cottage	c.1940	NC	10-96
37	5005-07	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
38	5006	38th Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1890/c.1940	C	10-96
39	5009-11	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
40	5010	38th Avenue	Post War	c.1940	NC	10-96
41	5012	38th Avenue	Post War/Split Level	c.1970	NC	10-96
42	5013-15	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
43	5016	38th Avenue	Gothic C-gable	1889	C	10-96
44	5017	38th Avenue	Late 20th C/Ranch	c.1990	NC	5-96
45	5019	38th Avenue	Cape Cod	1937	C	5-96
46	5020	38th Avenue	C-gable/Tudor Revival	c.1935	C	10-96
47	5021	38th Avenue	Cape Cod	1937	C	5-96
48	5022	38th Avenue	C-gable/Tudor Revival	c.1935	C	10-96
49	5023	38th Avenue	Cape Cod	1937	C	5-96
50	5025	38th Avenue	Post War/Ranch	c.1950s	NC	6
51	5027	38th Avenue	Late Victorian	c.1900	NC	5-96
52	5030-44	38th Avenue	Post War/ Gdn Apts.	c.1948	C	10-96
53	5201	38th Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1940	NC	5-96
54	5203	38th Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1940	NC	5-96
55	5205	38th Avenue	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1930s	NC	5-96
56	5207	38th Avenue	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1930s	C	5-96
57	5301-5407	38th Avenue	Art Deco/Gdn Apts.	1944	C	4-96
58	5300	39th Avenue	Post War	c.1990	NC	9-96
59	5302	39th Avenue	Post War/Split Level	c.1980s	NC	9-96
60	5400	39th Avenue	Post War/Ranch	c.1980	NC	9-96
61	4920	40th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1970	NC	2-96
62	4922	40th Place	F-gable/Craftsman	1924/39	C	2-96
63	4924	40th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1990	NC	2-96
64	5000	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1980s	NC	2-96
65	5002	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1980s	NC	2-96
66	5004	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1970s	NC	2-96
67	5006	40th Place	Colonial Revival	1993	NC	2-96
68	5008	40th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1939	C	2-96
69	5009	40th Place	Late 20th C/Gdn Apts.	c.1960s	NC	1-96
70	5010	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	1985	NC	2-96
71	5012	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	1985	NC	6
72	5014	40th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1938	C	2-96

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
73	5018	40th Place	Cape Cod/Tudor Revival	1939	C	2-96
74	4701	41st Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1924	C	23-95
75	4715	41st Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1980	NC	11-96
76	4703	41st Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	11-96
77	4710	41st Street	Ranch	c.1970	NC	11-96
78	5605	42nd Avenue	Cottage/Tudor Revival	1933	C	12-95
79	5701	42nd Avenue	Church/Colonial Revival	1951/60	NC	11-95
80	4633-35	42nd Place	Post War/Industrial	c.1970	NC	28-95
81	4641	42nd Place	Victorian Vernacular	c.1870	C	28-95
82	4643	42nd Place	Late 20th C/Office	1870/c.1980	NC	28-95
83	4709-19	42nd Place	Post War/Industrial	c.1960	NC	28-95
84	4805	42nd Place	Moderne/Commercial	c.1930	C	22-95
85	4807	42nd Place	Early 20th C	c.1930	C	22-95
86	4901	42nd Place	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1930	C	22-95
87	4905	42nd Place	Engl Coun/Church	c.1930	C	22-95
88	5201	42nd Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	17-95
89	5207	42nd Place	Post War/School	c.1950	NC	17-95
90	5215	42nd Place	Colonial Revival	1931	C	17-95
91	4902	43rd Avenue	Modern/Industrial	c.1970	NC	22-95
92	4904	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1924	NC	22-95
93	4906	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1923	C	22-95
94	4908	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1923	C	22-95
95	4910	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1923	C	22-95
96	5103	43rd Avenue	Mid-20th C/Gdn Apts.	1945	C	20-95
97	5205	43rd Avenue	Church	c.1947	C	18-95
98	5300	43rd Avenue	School	c.1950	C	17-95
99	5306	43rd Avenue	Late Victorian	1911	C	17-95
100	5310	43rd Avenue	Late Victorian/Foursquare	1918	C	17-95
101	5311	43rd Avenue	School	1921/35/54/61	C	16-95
102	5312	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	17-95
103	5701-25	43rd Avenue	Mid-20th C/Gdn Apts.	c.1945	C	10-95
104	5800	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	6-95
105	5804	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	6-95
106	5806	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
107	5808	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
108	5810	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
109	5905	43rd Avenue	Institutional	c.1997	NC	7-95
110	6001	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1930	C	3-95
111	6002	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1930/29	C	4-95
112	6003	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1929	C	3-95
113	6004	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1929	C	4-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96						
Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
114	6005	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1927	C	3-95
115	6006	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1929	C	4-95
116	6007	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1927	C	3-95
117	6008	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1929/30	C	4-95
118	6009	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1927	C	3-95
119	6010	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	4-95
120	6011	43rd Avenue	Cottage/Bungalow	c.1930	C	3-95
121	6012	43rd Avenue	Rambler	c.1945	C	4-95
122	6013	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1939	C	3-95
123	6014	43rd Avenue	Bungalow	c.1930	C	4-95
124	6015	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod	1939	C	3-95
125	6016	43rd Avenue	Colonial Revival	1939	C	4-95
126	6018	43rd Avenue	Ranch/Colonial Revival	c.1939	C	4-95
127	6020	43rd Avenue	Colonial Revival	1933	C	4-95
128	6022	43rd Avenue	Post War/Raised Ranch	c.1970	NC	4-95
129	6001	43rd Street	Bungalow	c.1930	C	2-95
130	6002	43rd Street	Cape Cod	c.1940	C	3-95
131	6003	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1944	C	2-95
132	6004	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1943	C	2-95
133	6005	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	2-95
134	6006	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1943	NC	3-95
135	6007	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	2-95
136	6008	43rd Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	3-95
137	6009	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	2-95
138	6010	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	3-95
139	6011	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	NC	2-95
140	6012	43rd Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	1940	C	3-95
141	6013	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	C	2-95
142	6014	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	NC	3-95
143	6015	43rd Street	Post War/Cape Cod	c.1945	C	2-95
144	6017	43rd Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	2-95
145	6019	43rd Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	2-95
146	4702	44th Avenue	Late 20th C/Industrial	c.1985	NC	27-95
147	4704	44th Avenue	Post War	c.1960	NC	27-95
148	4710	44th Avenue	Post War	c.1960	NC	27-95
149	4828	44th Avenue	Early 20th C	c.1930	NC	27-95
150	5503	44th Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	13-95
151	5506	44th Avenue	Late Victorian	1904	C	13-95
152	5508	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1921	C	13-95
153	5510	44th Avenue	Early 20th C/Cape Cod	1928	NC	13-95
154	5801	44th Avenue	Cottage/English	c.1930	C	8-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
155	5803	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	8-95
156	5809	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	8-95
157	5810	44th Avenue	Foursquare	c.1910	C	7-95
158	5812	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	7-95
159	5814	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1920	C	7-95
160	6000	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/F-gable	1907	C	2-95
161	6001	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/C-gable	1907	C	1-95
162	6002	44th Avenue	Post War/Ranch	c.1960	NC	2-95
163	6003	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/F-gable	1907	C	1-95
164	6004	44th Avenue	Foursquare	1906	C	2-95
165	6005	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/F-gable	c.1910	C	1-95
166	6006	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/C-gable	1907	C	2-95
167	6007	44th Avenue	Dutch Colonial/F-gable	c.1930	C	1-95
168	6008	44th Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	2-95
169	6009	44th Avenue	Craftsman	c.1920	C	1-95
170	6010	44th Avenue	Late Victorian	c.1916	NC	2-95
171	6011	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	1-95
172	6012	44th Avenue	Late Victorian	1916	C	2-95
173	6013	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	1-95
174	6014	44th Avenue	Cottage	c.1930	C	2-95
175	6015	44th Avenue	Post War/Contemporary	c.1975	NC	1-95
176	6016	44th Avenue	Early 20th C/Cottage	c.1930	C	2-95
177	6017	44th Avenue	Post War/Rambler	c.1965	NC	1-95
178	6020	44th Avenue	Rambler	c.1940	NC	2-95
179	6022	44th Avenue	Cross-G/Victorian	1906	C	2-95
180	6025	44th Avenue	Post War/Rambler	c.1975	NC	1-95
181	4614	Baltimore Avenue	Late 20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	28-95
182	4634	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Gas Station	c.1970	NC	28-95
183	4635	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/C-gable	1900	NC	28-95
184	4647	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Industrial	c.1960	NC	24-95
185	4701	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Industrial	c.1930	C	24-95
186	4707	Baltimore Avenue	Late Victorian	c.1891	C	24-95
187	4708	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco/Commercial	1934	NC	27-95
188	4712	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Industrial	1918	NC	27-95
189	4713	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	c.1960	NC	25-95
190	4714	Baltimore Avenue	Victorian	1898	NC	27-95
191	4717	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	c.1985	NC	25-95
192	4720	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco/Industrial	c.1930	C	27-95
193	4723	Baltimore Avenue	Foursquare	c.1903/1960	NC	25-95
194	4725	Baltimore Avenue	Late Victorian	c.1910	C	25-95
195	4729-39	Baltimore Avenue	Victorian Vernacular	c.1900/1930/1960	NC	25-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96						
Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
196	4744	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	27-95
197	4750	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	27-95
198	4800	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	26-95
199	4801	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	26-95
200	4811	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	26-95
201	4821	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	NC	26-95
202	4903	Baltimore Avenue	Late 20th C/Industrial	c.1980	NC	26-95
203	5012	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Institutional	1939/1990	C	21-95
204	5100	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1920s	C	20-95
205	5101-13	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1935	C	19-95
206	5106	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1960	NC	20-95
207	5108	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1990	NC	20-95
208	5115-17	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1920+later	NC	19-95
209	5119	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1930s	C	19-95
210	5121-23	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1889/c.1910	C	19-95
211	5122	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1930/1990	NC	20-95
212	5126	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1940	C	20-95
213	5128-30	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1910	C	20-95
214	5132	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1910+later	C	18-95
215	5200	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1925	C	18-95
216	5214 n	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1925	C	18-95
217	5214 s	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1925	C	18-95
218	5219-21	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1930	C	19-95
219	5223	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1930	C	19-95
220	5306	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	1930s	C	16-95
221	5310	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	1930s	C	16-95
222	5312	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	1930s	C	16-95
223	5314	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	1930s	C	16-95
224	5323	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco/Commercial	1920/1940	C	15-95
225	5324	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco	1930s	C	16-95
226	5326	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	1940s	C	16-95
227	5334	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1940	NC	16-95
228	5340	Baltimore Avenue	Gothic Revival	1917	C	16-95
229	5500	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1940/1980	C	13-95
230	5504	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco/Commercial	c.1940	C	13-95
231	5506	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	c.1940	C	13-95
232	5516	Baltimore Avenue	Post War	c.1950	NC	13-95
233	5609	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	c.1940	C	14-95
234	5800	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1960	NC	8-95
235	5802	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	1930/c.1960	NC	8-95
236	5804	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1930/1960	NC	8-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
237	5806	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1930+later	NC	8-95
238	5810	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1940	C	8-95
239	5814	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1950	NC	8-95
240	6034	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1970	NC	1-95
241	6038	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	c.1975	NC	1-95
242	6040	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	c.1975	NC	1-95
243	4503	Buchanan Street	Modern/Industrial	c.1960	NC	24-95
244	4506	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1898	C	24-95
245	4507	Buchanan Street	Late 20th C/Industrial	c.1960	NC	24-95
246	4509	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	c.1896	NC	24-95
247	4511	Buchanan Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1925	C	24-95
248	4512	Buchanan Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1892	NC	24-95
249	4513	Buchanan Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	24-95
250	4514	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1907	C	24-95
251	4515	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1892/1900	NC	24-95
252	4516	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1907	NC	24-95
253	4517-19	Buchanan Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1950	NC	24-95
254	4518	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	c.1892	C	24-95
255	4520	Buchanan Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	24-95
256	4521	Buchanan Street	Cottage	1904	C	24-95
257	4522	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1898	NC	24-95
258	4523	Buchanan Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1921	C	24-95
259	4524	Buchanan Street	Post War/Cottage	c.1950	NC	24-95
260	4525	Buchanan Street	Foursquare	1910/12	C	24-95
261	4526	Buchanan Street	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1914	NC	24-95
262	4528	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1900	NC	24-95
263	4530	Buchanan Street	Colonial Revival	1916	NC	24-95
264	4532	Buchanan Street	Colonial Revival	1928	NC	24-95
265	4501	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	NC	25-95
266	4503	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
267	4505	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
268	4507	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
269	4508	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	C	25-95
270	4509	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	NC	25-95
271	4510	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	NC	25-95
272	4511	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1909	C	25-95
273	4512	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	NC	25-95
274	4513	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
275	4514	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	C	25-95
276	4515	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
277	4516	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	C	25-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96						
Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
278	4601	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1917/34	C	25-95
279	4602	Burlington Road	Cottage	1941	NC	25-95
280	4603	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1917	C	25-95
281	4604	Burlington Road	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	NC	25-95
282	4605	Burlington Road	Bungalow	1924	NC	25-95
283	4606	Burlington Road	Cape Cod	1941	C	25-95
284	4607	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1907	NC	25-95
285	4608	Burlington Road	Rambler	1941	C	25-95
286	4610	Burlington Road	Rambler	1941	C	25-95
287	4611	Burlington Road	C-Gable/Colonial Revival	1907	C	25-95
288	4612	Burlington Road	Rambler	1941	C	25-95
289	4613	Burlington Road	Bungalow	1928	C	25-95
290	4615	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1907	NC	25-95
291	4616	Burlington Road	Foursquare	c.1920	C	25-95
292	4617	Burlington Road	Bungalow	1928	C	25-95
293	4618	Burlington Road	Foursquare	c.1917	C	25-95
294	4619	Burlington Road	Foursquare	1907	NC	25-95
295	4621	Burlington Road	Bungalow	1921/33	C	25-95
296	4623	Burlington Road	Post War/Colonial Revival	1990	NC	
297	3921	Crittenden Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	3-96
298	3923	Crittenden Street	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1928	C	3-96
299	3925	Crittenden Street	Post War/2-story	c.1975	NC	3-96
300	4205	Crittenden Street	Colonial Revival	c.1920	NC	11-96
301	4330	Crittenden Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1950	NC	28-95
302	4500	Decatur Street	Late Victorian/Industrial	c.1910	C	26-95
303	4502C	Decatur Street	RR Station	1884+ later	NC	26-95
304	4509-11	Decatur Street	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	26-95
305	4505	Emerson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	25-95
306	4506	Emerson Street	Late 20th C/Commercial	c.1990	NC	26-95
307	4509	Emerson Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	c.1960	NC	25-95
308	4510-10-C	Emerson Street	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	26-95
309	4511	Emerson Street	Post War/F-gable	c.1960	NC	25-95
310	4512-14	Emerson Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1970	NC	26-95
311	4600	Emerson Street	Late Victorian	c.1893	NC	26-95
312	4601-11	Emerson Street	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1946/70	NC	25-95
313	4602	Emerson Street	Late Victorian	c.1917	NC	26-95
314	4604	Emerson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1932	NC	26-95
315	4606	Emerson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1932	C	26-95
316	4608	Emerson Street	Early 20th C/F-gable	c.1917	NC	26-95
317	4306	Farragut Street	Victorian Vernacular	c.1898/1990	NC	20-95
318	4314	Farragut Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1921	C	20-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96						
Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
319	4316	Farragut Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1965	NC	20-95
320	4328-30	Farragut Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1930	C	20-95
321	4332-34	Farragut Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1912	C	20-95
322	4342	Farragut Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1910	C	20-95
323	4344	Farragut Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1920s	C	20-95
324	3703-05	Gallatin Street	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	10-96
325	3707-09	Gallatin Street	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	10-96
326	3708-10	Gallatin Street	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	10-96
327	3714	Gallatin Street	Post War/Ranch	c.1960	NC	10-96
328	4206-10	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1935	C	17-95
329	4212	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1928	C	17-95
330	4214	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1927	C	17-95
331	4216	Gallatin Street	Foursquare	1924	C	17-95
332	4310	Gallatin Street	Post War/Institutional	1990	NC	18-95
333	4318	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1926+later	C	18-95
334	4325	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Institutional	1935	C	20-95
335	4327	Gallatin Street	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1940	NC	20-95
336	3512	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian	c.1896	NC	7-96
337	3601	Hamilton Street	Post War	c.1960s	NC	7-96
338	3605	Hamilton Street	Foursquare	1916	C	7-96
339	3609	Hamilton Street	Tudor Revival	c.1934	C	7-96
340	3615	Hamilton Street	Tudor Revival	1930/34	C	10-96
341	3701	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1922	C	10-96
342	3709	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian/Italianate	1894	C	10-96
343	3711	Hamilton Street	Gothic Revival	1889	C	10-96
344	3737	Hamilton Street	Commercial	c.1980	NC	10-96
345	3800-06	Hamilton Street	Art Deco/Gdn Apts.	1944	C	8-96
346	3801-11	Hamilton Street	Post War/Shopping Center	1949	NC	8-96
347	3821-39	Hamilton Street	Post War/Gdn Apts.	1959	NC	8-96
348	3900	Hamilton Street	Mid-20th C/Gdn Apts.	1941	C	9-96
349	3902	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1924	C	9-96
350	3911	Hamilton Street	Post War	c.1960	NC	9-96
351	4017	Hamilton Street	Art Moderne/Commercial	1939	C	1-96
352	4303	Hamilton Street	Bungalow	c.1922/1998	NC	18-95
353	4305	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1921	C	18-95
354	4306	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian	c.1911	C	16-95
355	4307	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1923	C	18-95
356	4309	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1927	C	18-95
357	4311	Hamilton Street	Foursquare	1925	C	18-95
358	4312	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian	c.1903/1950	NC	16-95
359	4313	Hamilton Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1922	C	18-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96							●
Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #	
360	4314	Hamilton Street	Colonial Revival	c.1900/1950	NC	16-95	
361	4316	Hamilton Street	Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	16-95	
362	4318	Hamilton Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1950	NC	16-95	
363	4320	Hamilton Street	Gothic Revival	c.1934	C	16-95	
364	4501	Hamilton Street	Post War/Industrial	1940s	NC	19-95	
365	4503	Hamilton Street	Post War/Industrial	1940s	NC	19-95	
366	4505	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian	1905+later	NC	19-95	
367	4307	Jefferson Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1960	NC	16-95	
368	4310	Jefferson Street	Mid-20th C/Gdn Apts.	1940	C	13-95	
369	4312	Kennedy Street	Cottage	1923	NC	13-95	
370	4314	Kennedy Street	Cape Cod	1938	C	13-95	
371	4316	Kennedy Street	Cape Cod	1938	C	13-95	
372	3607	Longfellow Street	Foursquare	c.1900	C	6-96	
373	4203	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	12-95	
374	4205	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod	1939	C	12-95	
375	4206	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	11-95	
376	4207	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1939	C	12-95	
377	4208	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	11-95	
378	4209	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	C	11-95	●
379	4210	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	11-95	
380	4211	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	C	12-95	
381	4212	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1947	C	11-95	
382	4213	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1940	C	12-95	
383	4214	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95	
384	4215	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod	c.1948	C	12-95	
385	4217	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod	c.1948	C	12-95	
386	4218	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95	
387	4219	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	12-95	
388	4220	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95	
389	4221	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	12-95	
390	4222	Longfellow Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	1944	C	11-95	
391	4226	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95	
392	4228	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95	
393	4230	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1950	C	11-95	
394	4216	Madison Street	Cape Cod	1939	C	6-95	
395	4217	Madison Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1948	C	11-95	
396	4219	Madison Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95	
397	4220	Madison Street	Post War/Ranch	post 1948	NC	6-95	
398	4221	Madison Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1948	C	11-95	
399	4222	Madison Street	Early 20th C/Vernacular	1922	C	6-95	●
400	4225	Madison Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1925	C	11-95	

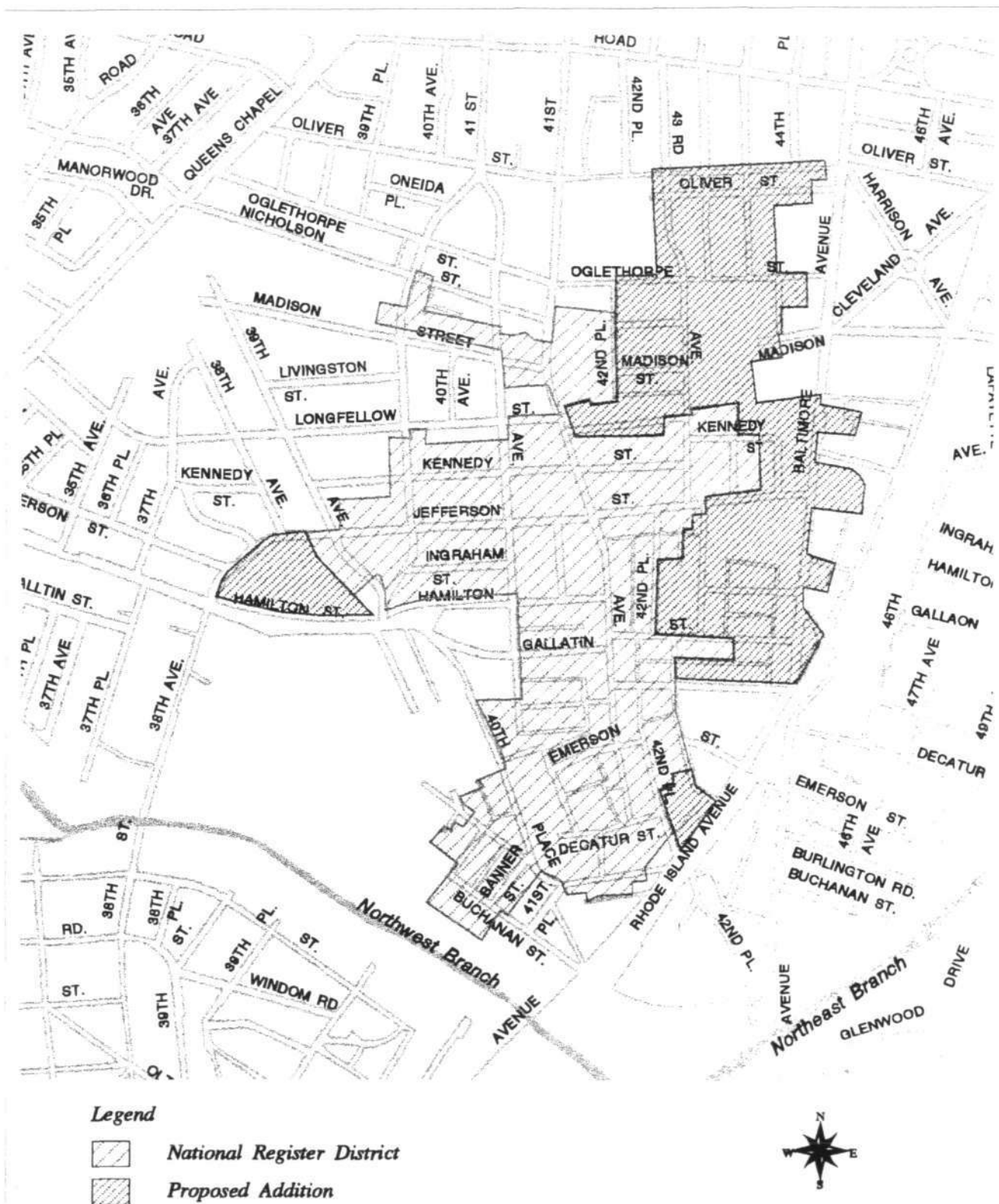
EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
401	4226	Madison Street	Late Victorian	1899	C	6-95
402	4227	Madison Street	Foursquare	c.1930	C	11-95
403	4228	Madison Street	Early 20th C/F-gable	1929	C	6-95
404	4229	Madison Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1925	C	11-95
405	4231	Madison Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1925	C	11-95
406	4310	Madison Street	Monastery	1940/c.1950	C	7-95
407	4313	Madison Street	Late 20th C/School	c.1980	NC	7-95
408	4318	Madison Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1920	C	7-95
409	4323	Madison Street	Colonial Revival	c.1910	C	10-95
410	4214	Nicholson Street	Colonial Revival	1946	C	5-95
411	4215	Nicholson Street	Colonial Revival	1929	C	6-95
412	4216	Nicholson Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	5-95
413	4217	Nicholson Street	Foursquare	1928	C	6-95
414	4218	Nicholson Street	Cottage/Cape Cod	1928/32	C	5-95
415	4219	Nicholson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
416	4220	Nicholson Street	Post War/Rambler	post 1947	NC	5-95
417	4223	Nicholson Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
418	4224	Nicholson Street	Cottage	1904	C	5-95
419	4225	Nicholson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926/1990	NC	6-95
420	4226	Nicholson Street	Cottage	1915	C	5-95
421	4232	Nicholson Street	Late Victorian	c.1905	C	5-95
422	4215	Oglethorpe Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1947	C	5-95
423	4216	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1932	C	4-95
424	4217	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	4-95
425	4218	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	post 1945	C	5-95
426	4219	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	NC	5-95
427	4221	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	5-95
428	4223	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	5-95
429	4224	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1927/1990	NC	4-95
430	4225	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	5-95
431	4226	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1927	C	4-95
432	4227	Oglethorpe Street	Early 20th C/F-gable	1923/1948	C	5-95
433	4228	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1924	C	4-95
434	4229	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1924	C	5-95
435	4230	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1924	C	4-95
436	4231	Oglethorpe Street	Dutch Colonial	1924	C	5-95
437	4233	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1924	C	5-95
438	4235	Oglethorpe Street	Late 20th C/Colonial Revival	1994	NC	5-95
439	4300	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	3-95
440	4301	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	7-95
441	4302	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	3-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96							●
Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #	
442	4303	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	7-95	
443	4304	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	3-95	
444	4305	Oglethorpe Street	Post War/Ranch	c.1950	NC	7-95	
445	4306	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	2-95	
446	4307	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1926	C	7-95	
447	4308	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	2-95	
448	4309	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1926	C	7-95	
449	4311	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1924	C	7-95	
450	4313	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1923	C	7-95	
451	4315	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1923	C	7-95	
452	4317	Oglethorpe Street	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1980	NC	7-95	
453	4410	Oglethorpe Street	Mid-20th C/Highrise Apts.	c.1960	NC	1-95	
454	4300	Oliver Street	Cape Cod	1939	C	3-95	
455	4301	Oliver Street	Colonial Revival	1940	C	3-95	
456	4303	Oliver Street	Colonial Revival	1939	C	3-95	
457	4304	Oliver Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1939	C	3-95	
458	4306	Oliver Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1939	C	3-95	
459	4401	Oliver Street	Cottage	1922	NC	1-95	
460	4402	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1916	C	1-95	●
461	4403	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	1-95	
462	4404	Oliver Street	Cottage/Queen Anne	c.1912	C	1-95	
463	4405	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1925	C	1-95	
464	4406	Oliver Street	Late Victorian/F-gable	1905	NC	1-95	
465	4407	Oliver Street	Late Victorian/F-gable	1905	C	1-95	
466	4408	Oliver Street	Foursquare	c.1905	C	1-95	
467	4409	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1925	C	1-95	
468	4410	Oliver Street	Foursquare/Craftsman	1921	NC	1-95	
469	4411	Oliver Street	Late Victorian/F-gable	1905	C	1-95	
470	4412	Oliver Street	Late Victorian/F-gable	1905	C	1-95	
471	4413	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1916	C	1-95	
472	4414	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1920	C	1-95	
473	4415	Oliver Street	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1980	NC	1-95	
474	4416	Oliver Street	Cottage	1920	C	1-95	
475	4418	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1916	C	1-95	
476	5805	Queens Chapel Road	Early 20th C/Institutional	1926 & later	C	13-96	
477	4700	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Church	c.1960	NC	23-95	
478	4702	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Church	c.1960	NC	23-95	
479	4704	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	23-95	
480	4706	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	23-95	
481	4711	Rhode Island Avenue	Art Deco/Commercial	c.1940	C	12-95	●
482	4716	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	23-95	

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
483	4724	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	23-95
484	4728	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	23-95
485	4800	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1950	NC	23-95
486	4802	Rhode Island Avenue	Tudor Revival/Commercial	1930	C	22-95
487	4802r	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Comm/Ind	c.1950	NC	22-95
488	4803	Railroad Avenue	Mid-20th C/Comm/Ind	c.1950	NC	27-95
489	4806-16	Rhode Island Avenue	Tudor Revival/Commercial	1930	C	22-95
490	4808-10-12r	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	22-95
491	4816r	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	22-95
492	4817	Railroad Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	NC	27-95
493	4824	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	C	22-95
494	4825	Railroad Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	C	27-95
495	4825(near)	Railroad Avenue	Late Victorian/Industrial	c.1895	NC	27-95
496	4833	Railroad Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	C	27-95
497	4835	Railroad Avenue	Post War/Industrial	c.1950	NC	27-95
498	4900 block	Rhode Island Avenue	Late 20th C/Municipal	1995	NC	22-95



Map 3. Hyattsville National Register Historic District: Potential Expansion

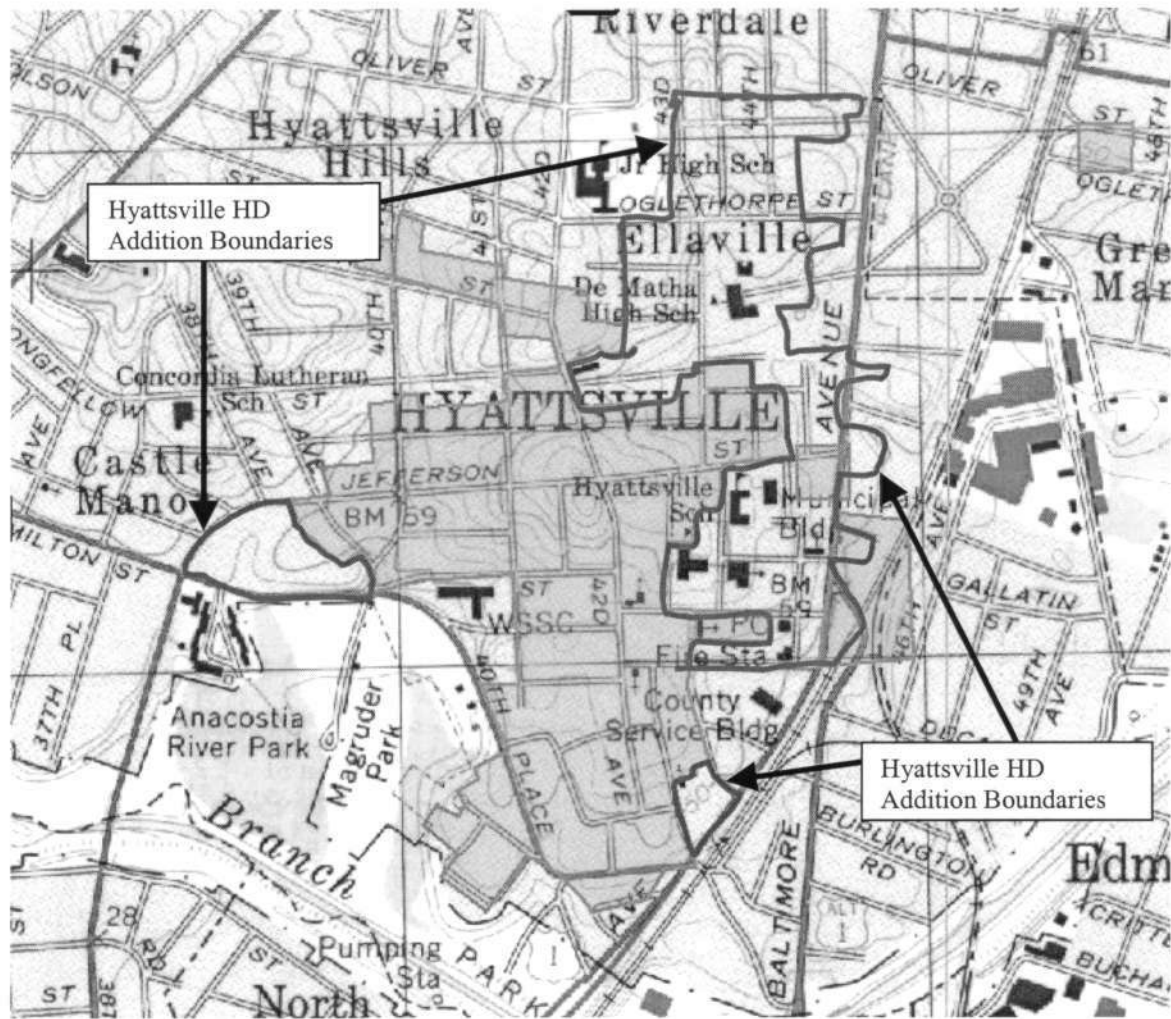
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PG 68-10

East Hyattsville Historic District (Addition to Hyattsville Historic District PG 68-10)

Hyattsville, Prince George's County

Washington East Quadrangle



United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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date entered

1. Name

historic

and/or common Hyattsville Historic District

2. Location

street & number multiple streets N/A not for publication

city, town Hyattsville N/A vicinity of congressional district Fifth

state Maryland code 24 county Prince George's code 033

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple public and private ownership (more than 50 owners)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventoryhas this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ nodate 1976 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

PG-68-10

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Hyattsville Historic District is a residential neighborhood of contiguous groups of streetscapes and approximately 600 structures, primarily houses, that exhibit late nineteenth and early twentieth century design characteristics. More than ninety percent of the structures included within the boundaries make a positive contribution to the district. The majority of residential buildings are of frame construction, the older ones with foundations of brick or (rarely) fieldstone, the newer of concrete. There is a pleasant continuity of frontyard setbacks and mature trees, a rhythmic sequence of buildings and spaces, and a patchwork of quiet narrow streets and back alleys. Although much alteration has occurred to individual structures, original materials and detailing are everywhere in evidence. Structures are generally in good condition, but maintenance is needed. A number of outbuildings remain, including garages, sheds, and small barns. Non-contributing buildings and intrusions are scattered throughout the district and consist primarily of small parking lots near the churches and lodge hall or new residential structures which are generally one story frame buildings.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Hyattsville historic district is a residential neighborhood of contiguous groups of streetscapes and structures possessing late 19th and early 20th century design characteristics. The buildings of the district together provide a picture of the architectural evolution of the City of Hyattsville from that of a small community to one which now numbers 17,000. Each era of the town, and a variety of architectural styles representing those eras, are in evidence; grand "mansions", summer cottages, duplexes, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Italianate, Bungalow, and Spanish styles are all represented here. There are numerous vernacular buildings as well.

There are approximately 600 structures in the district. The area is predominantly residential in character, with churches sprinkled throughout. The majority of residential buildings are of frame construction, the older ones with foundations of brick or (rarely) fieldstone, the newer of formstone or concrete. There is a pleasant continuity of frontyard setbacks and mature trees, a rhythmic sequence of buildings and spaces, and a patchwork of quiet narrow streets and back alleys. Although much alteration has occurred to individual structures, original materials and detailing are everywhere in evidence. Structures are generally in good condition, but maintenance is needed. Even with the mixture of architectural styles, these styles are generally complementary, and the feeling is one of comfortable late 19th-early 20th century suburban living. A number of outbuildings remain, including garages, sheds, and small barns. Many of the original street names have been changed.

One house which appears on the 1873 map has been identified. The finest concentrations of late 19th century structures occur in the area of Farragut/Gallatin/Hamilton and 42nd Avenue. The early 20th century hipped roof style is found throughout the district. Bungalows with many variations on this 20th century small town theme, are plentiful.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

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Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

There are some intrusions in the district; these include: parking lots (close to the business area) and recent incompatible residential infill.

Individual descriptions of representative and outstanding buildings follow.

4000 and 4002 Crittenden Street: (photograph #2) These three bay by one bay L-shaped 2½ story frame vernacular cottages, built 1898 and representative of many of this style in the district, are nearly identical and in close-to-original condition. Sheathed in German-style clapboard siding painted white, they sit on concrete foundations. The gable roofs were originally covered with wood shingles, but 4000 is now covered with black asphalt and 4002 with green asphalt shingles. Originally heated by Latrobes, both structures had two interior brick chimneys (one in the rear and one in the main block), but in 4000 the main chimney has been removed above roof level.

Windows throughout the structures are two-over-two double-hung sash; 4000 retains green louvered wooden shutters. The west facade of each building has double windows on the first level and a single window above. The windows of 4002 have been highlighted with a dark green trim; that house has been recently painted.

The gable end faces south to make the front facade. This facade features a five paneled wooden door with transom and decorative molding on the east bay, and butt shingles in the gable. 4000 has simple timbering in the gable, with a small two-over-two window, and 4002 has a semi-elliptical window at that location. Both homes have attractively simple wooden porches across the front facade, that of 4002 wrapping around to the east as well. Each porch has four turned posts with scroll brackets (of differing patterns). 4000 has latticework under the porch, and an early light fixture hanging from the porch ceiling.

Each house has a rear addition, and each small lot has mature trees.

Kuhns House, 4901 40th Place: Constructed before 1873, the Kuhns House is believed to be the oldest building in Hyattsville. This large three bay by two bay 2½ story square house faces southwest. The frame house sits on a brick foundation, and has been recently sheathed in green narrow-lap aluminum siding. The hipped roof is flanked by large interior brick (parged with cement) chimneys, and is covered with diamond-patterned asphalt shingle of a green/gray color.

The central front door is wooden paneled and has sidelights. It is flanked by long narrow eight-light windows. With the exception of those and a six-over-one small central window above, most windows in the house are two-over-two double-hung sash. Each facade of the house has decorated brackets from which hang pendants.

On the front and south facades is a wrap-around porch which has been modernized.

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Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

On the south facade is a one-story three-sided bay with three windows each surmounting a horizontal wooden panel.

On the rear (northeast) facade is a new one-story wooden porch supported by brick piers; off-center, it covers most of the central part of this facade. This facade also has a central gable-roofed dormer with narrow denticulated trim.

Hyattsville Presbyterian Church, 4201-4203 Farragut Street: (photograph #8) This lovely church was constructed in 1915 of gray stone in a cruciform plan. It is 1½ stories in height, with a full basement, and faces north. The coursed stonework is of a very high quality. Detailing is drawn from several sources, including the Richardsonian tradition and the arts and crafts school. All exterior wooden trim is painted a rich gray.

The transept roofs, jerkinheaded in shape, are lower than the nave roof and are covered with square slate shingles. (The east transept roof has been repaired with green/gray asphalt.)

The nave end (north facade) has three pointed-arch windows; the middle window is flanked by two smaller in size. Between the north and east arms is a shed-roofed entrance porch with a pointed arch doorway and bracketed canopy. The east transept has square-headed windows on the lower floor and in the gable, and there is a tall stone chimney at its south end. On the south end of the chancel is a semicircular apse with an unusual stone roof. A concrete block addition on the west is connected to the church by a covered passageway; the addition repeats the bracketed canopy of the church entrance.

Inside, the stone walls are complemented by fawn-colored wood, wooden beams supporting the jerkinheaded rooflines, and wainscoting. The wooden pews have quatrefoils cut from their ends. There are two lofts, and the simple altar features a slightly pointed stone arch.

Kovalakides House, 4106 Gallatin Street: (photograph #11) This grand Queen Anne style 2½ story four bay by six bay frame house, constructed 1887, displays a variety of textures and shapes. It is rectangular in shape, the main block facing south with a smaller block to the north (rear). Sited on a brick foundation, the pale olive clapboard is topped by gable roofs covered with light green asphalt shingles. Cement steps lead to the wooden porch which wraps around the south and west facades; this has five turned columns with simple brackets and turned balusters, and latticework connects the brick piers below.

Almost all of the windows are one-over-one double-hung sash, the top section a central square surrounded by smaller square panes of stained glass. The entrance door repeats this pattern in its glass panels and in the transom above. The second

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Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

level features fish scale shingles all around the house, the third level a board and batten design.

The south bay of the east facade is mitred on the first level, and the middle two bays are now located in the enclosed porch; the remaining open bay of the porch has a north-facing door. In the middle of the main block is a hipped roof dormer with three small windows. On the west facade is a central 2½ story gable-roofed, mitred projecting bay; the veranda follows this projection. The rear facade is one bay wide at its northernmost point, with windows on each level; a bulkhead/shed below.

The interior features a carved cherry staircase, original gas light fixtures and pocket doors. The house has a central brick chimney in each block, and the lot is attractively landscaped with mature trees and plantings.

Rogers Mansion, 5220 42nd Place: This large 2½ story T-shaped frame house is situated on a knoll facing east. It is four bays by three bays, sheathed in 5" lap clapboard painted white, and has a high brick foundation. The cross gable roof (with projecting eaves) is now covered with green-gray asphalt shingles.

The wooden paneled double front (east) door has a fanlight and sidelights and is entered through an off-center one-bay entrance porch. The porch, which is supported by brick piers connected by dark green lattice work, has four Greek doric columns and a shed roof.

The main block of the T has two brick interior chimneys, and the stem of the T has a brick interior end chimney and small one-bay porch.

All windows in the house are two-over-two double-hung sash, and have no shutters; there is a triple window on the north bay of the main facade.

At the southeast corner of the house is a square 2½ story gable-roofed bay with double windows on the first and second levels. The south facade has a one-story porch with decorative eaves at the east end, gabled dormer with pointed-arch two-light window, and a central three-sided mitred bay window with double windows on the first two levels; the third floor projects even further and has a single two-over-two window.

Major exterior alterations to the house are the removal of the front portion of the wrap-around porch, and the addition of a modern wooden deck to the rear.

There are several mature trees in the large rear lot, which is enclosed with a chain link fence.

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Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Duplex House, 4107-4109 Crittenden Street: This six-bay by three bay frame 2½ story duplex is located in a neighborhood of late Victorian structures. Several of these structures retain original features and materials, and this duplex is interesting for its mixture of change and retention. It was constructed about 1904.

The building faces north, contains a central block with large symmetrical wings, and is topped by a cross-gable roof. There is a central brick chimney and an interior brick chimney in each wing. Most of the windows are two-over-two double-hung sash, including the small one in the central gable. The foundation is of concrete with a basement dug out later.

The west house, 4107, has been drastically altered. It still retains its red seamed metal roof and glass and wooden paneled front door, but is now sheathed in white, wide-lap aluminum siding. There is a new two bay cement entrance porch with shed roof and new columns on the north facade. A one-story shed-roofed addition is on the rear.

On the other side of the white picket fence separating the front yards is 4109, the east house. This side is covered with green cedar shingles and is topped by a roof of black asphalt shingles. The cornice return on this side has been retained, as well as the transom over the glass and wooden paneled front door. The windows are capped with slightly arched cornices. The one-story entrance porch has modern iron railing, and there is an open one-story back porch.

Brooks House, 4914 43rd Avenue: This is a good example of the hipped roof style house constructed throughout the district around 1900-1910. This 2½ story square three bay wide by three bay frame house is sheathed in white asbestos siding. It has a brick foundation, and the hipped roof is covered with gray asphalt shingles. the house faces east.

The three bay wooden front porch sits on brick piers and has chamfered columns with scroll brackets. The glass and wooden paneled central entrance door has a transom above. This facade has a central shed dormer with one window. Windows throughout the house are one-over-one double-hung sash, and the plain trim is painted black.

The west bay on the south facade is an oriel with three windows, and there is bulkhead/shed at the east bay. The shed roofed one-story addition to the rear has been recently enlarged to include a small porch, and is now two bays wide. There is crown molding on the interior. Mature trees grace the large lot, which also houses a small frame barn with shed roof, German siding, and concrete foundation. The house was build for former Mayor William Brooks.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland


GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Fox's Barn, 5011 42nd Avenue: (photograph #7) This four bay by four bay 2½ story square frame classic Shingle Style dwelling faces west. Other builders in Hyattsville designed their homes after this 1893 model, but Fox's Barn is the least altered. The silhouette of Fox's Barn is low; its steep gambrel roof, covered with light asphalt shingles, overhangs the one-story wood porch across the front and rear. There is lattice work under the porch. On the front facade are two massive gable-roofed dormers. The house is covered (even the square posts and enclosure of the porches) with the natural wood typical of Shingle Style.

There is a brick foundation, and a central brick chimney. Windows are 8 over 1 double-hung sash. The front door is wood and glass paneled. The center bay of the north facade is a doorway topped by a conical hood and leading to a small wooden deck. Alterations to the house have been minor; the rear porch has been screened, a third floor door and deck have been added on the south facade, and a small skylight has been added on the front.

The first floor interior is laid out as a large square of four equal rooms sharing a central fireplace which opens into a corner of each room. Overhanging bedroom window seats enhance the upstairs. The house sits on a large lot enclosed by a chain link fence; there is a small wood garage/barn to the rear.

Masonic Lodge: (photograph #15) This large three bay by seven bay 2½ story brick rectangular building faces north. Constructed in 1893, its features emphasize the verticality of this handsome building: graduated buttresses, long windows with graceful semi-elliptical arches, carved window heads and stone lintels, corbelling, and three chimneys. The central entrance has double wooden panel doors and oversized hinges, and is outlined with stone. The front facade has corner buttresses capped with corbelled brick leading to petal-shaped pinnacles. The center is corbelled and stepped and peaks with decorative carving and a finial.

The brick is common-bonded throughout. The window molding, mullions and cornices are a rich cream color. The east facade is grander than the west, as it abuts 43rd Avenue. As the land drops off to the rear (south), the basement level is more visible. Windows on the south three bays on the east and west facades, added in the 1930s, have been bricked in. Most of the second floor windows have been shortened by bricking in just below the arch and just above the lintel.  appears in stone above the entrance and on sign projecting from the northeast corner.

5107 42nd Avenue: (photograph #13) This classically simple frame house is reminiscent of the Italian villa style, with its tall tower and two-story L-shaped floor plan. It is three bays by four bays, has a brick foundation parged with cement, white German siding and an off-center brick chimney.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The slightly pitched gable roof is covered with standing seam metal, and has overhanging eaves. Trim is sparse; there are no shutters, and the molding around the two-over-two double-hung sash windows is narrow.

The central bay on the front (west) is a square projecting three-story tower; the first floor has a glass and wooden paneled door with rectangular transom, the second floor a window, and the tower is topped by a metal roofed peak capped with a ball. The two-bay wooden flat-roofed front porch is supported by unadorned Tuscan columns, and there are lattice screens on both ends. The window of the north bay has been replaced by a double door opening onto the porch.

The north facade features a one-story three-sided projecting bay; the south facade presents two austere stories of four windows each, and two small, not-unsympathetic additions have filled in the rear L. Many original interior features remain. The house is on a small corner lot surrounded by a white picket fence. It was constructed c. 1889.

"Checkerboard Block", 4100 block Emerson Street: (photograph #4) The 15 houses on this block flank the narrow street which runs east-west up a steep hill. All of the houses are 2½ story frame, with similar spacing, setbacks, landscaping, materials, and degree of alteration. The north side of the street was completed in 1903, the opposite side a few years later. Herbert J. Moffatt, local constable and architect, was the builder; he lived at 4100 Emerson for many years.

There are two styles of houses on the block. Three-bay vernacular cottages (similar to 4000 and 4002 Crittenden Street) with front facing gable ends alternate with three-bay cottages whose gambrel ends face the street. The latter style's second floor overhangs the ends face the street. The latter style's second floor overhangs the first, and each house has a small front porch located on the eastern-most bay. Original detailing on this "checkerboard block" includes turned porch posts with brackets, standing seam metal roofing and projecting bays.

4110 Gallatin Street: (photograph #10) This three bay by five bay cross-shaped 2½ story Carpenter Gothic dwelling was constructed in 1884. Within ten years, the back addition was made. The white clapboard structure sits on a brick foundation and is topped by black-asphalted roof with steep cross gables. There is a central brick chimney. On the first floor of the front (south) facade, there are two six-light floor-length windows and a double glass-paneled door, each with rectangular transoms of stained glass. A wooden porch runs across the front and one bay back on each side; plain thick square columns top brick piers connected by lattice work.

The outstanding features of this house are the gable ends, which are steeply pitched with projecting eaves and gently curved rafters. The vertical boards of the gable ends drop into a saw-toothed design, and lay behind diagonal beams with central diamond design. On the second floor below is a double window with pointed and arched window heads. Most gable ridges have gabled dormers with the

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Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)


On the north facade, a jerkin-headed roofed one bay square room projects from the house; on the rear is a compatible deck with cinderblock carport.

Fuller-Cooper House, 4114 Jefferson Street: (photograph #18) Built around the turn of the century and owned for nearly eighty years by the Fuller family, this large 2½ story three bay by four bay rectangular house faces south. The front block has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingle and a central gabled dormer. Six steps lead to the (replacement) front porch which is supported by four plain heavy square columns and brick piers. The glass and wooden entrance door has a rectangular transom and is flanked by multi-light windows. On the second floor is a three-sided bay with three windows and a gable roof with undulating rafters. Porches on both floors have plain iron railing.

The rear block, one bay in depth, has a gambrel roof, with the gambrel end attached to the ridge line of the main gable block. On the west facade, at this juncture, is a large brick interior chimney. On the entire house, the first floor is covered with stucco, topped by a slightly flared second floor covered with wood shingle. All are painted an attractive dark blue.

Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash. On the east facade is a three-sided two-story projecting bay; its off-center location unites the two roof shapes, and it too is flared. A small recent one story addition with vertical wood siding and cinderblock foundation is on the rear. The half-acre lot has many mature trees.

4916 40th Place: This 2½ story frame dwelling, constructed c. 1897, is vernacular Queen Anne style, as indicated by its asymmetrical composition and variety of forms and surface textures. Its cross gable roof (covered with asphalt shingle) tops a slightly L-shaped plan on a brick foundation parged with cement. The front gable faces northeast, and the two by four bay house is covered with white asbestos shingle. There are two chimneys near the center of the house, a three-sided two-story mitred projecting bay on the southeast facade, and a shed-roofed rear porch enclosed with vertical clapboarding.

A shed-roofed porch with two entrances wraps around two sides of the house; ornamental brackets top square chamfered support columns, and decorative balustrades are supported by brick piers enclosed with lattice. The southeast gable end is the most ornate of the three; its imbricated wooden shingles are in four different shapes  and the collar tie and king post protect a wheel-and-spoke gable design. Windows are two-over-two double-hung sash and there is a wood and glass paneled entrance door with recessed wood panel above. Two unpainted outbuildings (one board and battened, the other German sided) in poor condition are located at the rear of the small lot.

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Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

gable end details in miniature.

Most windows are two-over-two double-hung sash, and are flanked by black wooden louvered shutters. On the east facade is a two-story three-sided projecting bay. There is a frame garage to the rear of the large lot, and there are a number of mature trees.

Bungalow, 4014 Hamilton Street: This is a good example of a small bungalow, built in the early 1920s, which is in near-original condition. It is three bays by four bays, 1½ stories, and faces south high above the street. Of frame construction on formstone foundation and full basement, the house has German siding painted white. Two levels of cement steps lead to the wooden porch, which covers the front facade. It has four short round columns sitting on brick piers connected by dark green latticework. There is a large brick exterior chimney on the east facade flanked by small diagonal-paned windows.

Windows throughout the house are six-over-one double-hung sash, with plain trim and no shutters. The second levels on the east and west facades have a central window, and the east facade has a variety of window sizes. The central glass and wooden paneled entrance door is flanked by double windows.

The gently pitched broad gable roof, covered with green asphalt shingles, has decorative brackets. Rafters are visible under the eaves, and the north and south facades each have a central gable dormer with three windows. There is a small enclosed porch on the west facade, and a small shed-roofed garage of similar design and materials to the north of the house.

Bungalow, 5604 42nd Avenue: This three bay by three bay 1½ story square house faces east. While it is similar to many 1920s bungalows in the district, its repeated use of the jerkin head roof form sets it apart. The building is covered with wood shingle and sits on a formstone foundation, which is more visible as the land drops off to the rear. Overhanging eaves are accentuated with both heavy and light rafters, and there is an exterior brick chimney on the south facade. Windows throughout the house are six-over-one double-hung sash. The building is painted dark brown attractively trimmed in cream.

Six side steps lead up to the front porch, which has heavy flared columns, plain balustrades and lattice below. Covered by a lower gable than the jerkin head front gable, a collar beam and vertical posts top the open porch. The off-center front door is flanked by a single and double window. There is a central jerkin-head-roofed dormer on this facade. Evergreens are planted close to the front of the house.

8. Significance

PG-68-10

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Late 19th-Early 20th Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A and C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Hyattsville Historic District is architecturally significant as a residential neighborhood exhibiting late 19th and early 20th century design characteristics both in its examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, Carpenter Gothic and Bungalow Styles and in the proliferation of its vernacular buildings which represent several periods of expansion of the community. As a town that developed primarily after the 1870s as a result of the convenience of transportation and communication between Washington and Baltimore, the residential area is also important historically for its association with typical patterns of suburban development in the early 20th century.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The origins of Hyattsville can be traced to the late 1720s when John Beall purchased land on which part of Hyattsville presently stands. His settlement, known as Beall Town, was not successful and, as Bladensburg further to the south grew, Beall Town declined.

With the opening of the Washington-Baltimore Turnpike early in the 19th century and the B & O's Baltimore to Washington line in 1835, the location of what became Hyattsville regained its appeal for settlement. To this area in 1845 came Christopher Clarke Hyatt, born in 1799 into the well-known family which had come to the County in the late 17th century. Hyatt purchased land from Trueman and Elizabeth Belt, constructed a house for his family and a store, and became the town's first postmaster. Others quickly saw the opportunities presented by the combination of transportation and telegraph communication systems, and land was subdivided into house lots. Guy, Parker, and Bartholow sold lots east of the tracks below Hyatt's Land; Hyatt subdivided land west of the tracks; and people flocked to construct summer cottages and permanent homes in the new town. Many were from Washington; some were veterans of the Civil War who had retired to the new town. G. M. Hopkins in 1878 described Hyattsville as a "beautiful village, (with) tasteful houses in the modern style of architecture ornamented with gardens and lawns, . . . it has gradually increased in beauty and prosperity until it stands as one of the foremost villages between Baltimore and Washington." New residents had their builders construct houses in a variety of styles, in high Queen Anne, Carpenter Gothic, and Italianate styles, as well as vernacular and cottage varieties.

Other developers and settlers followed. By 1893 Hyattsville had a public school, telephone and electric service, volunteer Fire Department, electric railroad, amateur baseball team, more than 170 residences, and churches of four denominations.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

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Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

In the business section of town were three groceries, three butcher shops, blacksmith and tinsmith shops, two wood and coal dealers, a livery stable, and a Masonic Lodge.

In 1886, two years after the death of Christopher Hyatt, Hyattsville was incorporated and its first Board of Commissioners elected. The Suburban Citizen of February 6, 1892, described Hyattsville as the "largest and most substantial town in Prince George's County." Thirty trains daily, four private schools, grand mansions and summer residences, building lots priced from \$150 to \$600, and a local building association made "Hyattsville's continued prosperity an assured fact."

Hyattsville, in 1901, became one of the first communities in Maryland to have its own water works. A town hall was erected in 1912, and a grand armory (the first in Prince George's County) in 1918. By 1916 the population of the City was 6,000, many of whom commuted to the Capital City by trolley or railroad.

The decade of the 1920s was one of major growth for Hyattsville. In 1920 the City transferred its water and sewerage systems to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission; offices of that agency have been located in Hyattsville since that decade. The Public Library opened in 1921, and William Magruder deeded land for a park. An overhead crossing of the railroad was built, and in 1929 Rhode Island Avenue was opened. Residential growth continued with the rapidity which had characterized the late 19th century, as new subdivisions were opened to the north and west of the town center and builders constructed rows of dwellings in the new "bungalow" style of the suburbs. Hyattsville remained a popular community for commuters who worked in Washington but preferred to live in the country.

The business community responded to the stimuli of the trolley and residential "building booms" along both the Turnpike and the rail transportation routes. As Hyattsville's business community attempted to retain its earlier prosperity, earlier buildings were modernized and new ones constructed in contemporary styles. The public works movement of the 1930s brought more governmental construction into the area: the Post Office and the County Service Building. Later decades brought the expansion of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission building and the new Municipal Building.

In the 1970s the fervor of the Bicentennial energy consciousness, the presence of affordable housing, and a resurge in popularity of small town living and in historic buildings have all added to the interest in preservation now found in Hyattsville. Restoration/renovation efforts of individual property owners, a Community Development Block Grant program, downtown revitalization, and a new local preservation membership organization continue to keep this interest level high.

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Hyattsville Historic District, Prince George's County,
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Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district contains the highest concentration of architecturally significant resources in Hyattsville, and encompasses a contiguous grouping of blocks and streetscapes which possess integrity of association, design and feeling. Blocks with non-contiguous groupings which have intact representatives elsewhere in the district have been excluded; to the north and west the majority of buildings are of later construction, and to the east are commercial buildings. The boundaries consist primarily of existing property lines. The district boundaries are altered somewhat from the boundaries used in the 1980 Determination of Eligibility. Specifically, the northern boundary of 5801 42nd Avenue is moved closer to the historic resource to exclude a new apartment complex constructed after the Determination of Eligibility was made. The 4200 block of Farragut Street is excluded because either the land is vacant or the buildings are non-contributing. The boundaries are the existing property lines and street curbing as indicated on the attached sketch map drawn to a scale of 1" = 100'.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 150 acresQuadrangle name Washington East QuadrangleQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	1 8	3 3 1 0 4 0	4 3 1 2 4 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	3 3 1 6 6 0	4 3 1 2 5 4 0
E			
G			

B	1 8	3 3 0 8 0 0	4 3 1 3 3 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 8	3 3 1 7 2 0	4 3 1 3 8 4 0
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #10

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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1. Form Prepared By

name/title Eileen S. McGuckianorganization City of Hyattsvilledate November 1980street & number 4308 Jefferson Street

telephone

city or town Hyattsvillestate Maryland 20781

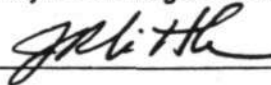
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

2-24-82title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 Marche's, south elevation

1/19

~~HYATTSVILLE HD
 Marche's
 S Elevation
 1280 E. McGUCKIAN 1 OF 21~~



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980

Photo: Eileen McGuckian

Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 4000 and 4002 Crittenden Street

2/19

HYATTSVILLE MD
 4000 & 02 Crittenden St.
 - S Elevation
 12/80 E. McGUCKIAN 2 OF 21



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 4206 Decatur Street, south elevation

3/19¹

~~HYATTSVILLE HD
 4206 Decatur Street
 S Elevation
 12/80 E. McGUCKIAN 3 OF 21~~



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980

Photo: Eileen McGuckian

Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

N. side 4100 block Emerson St.

"Checkerboard Block", SW elevation

4/19

"HYATTVILLE MD"

N Side 4100 Block Emerson St

"Checkerboard Block"

- 12/80 SWElevation E. McGuckian 4/19



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 5005 Emerson Street, south elevation

5/19

HYATTSVILLE HD
 5005 Emerson St.
 S Elevation

12/80 E. MCGUCKIAN 5 OF 21



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 4100, 4102, 4104 Farragut St., S/E elevation
 6/19

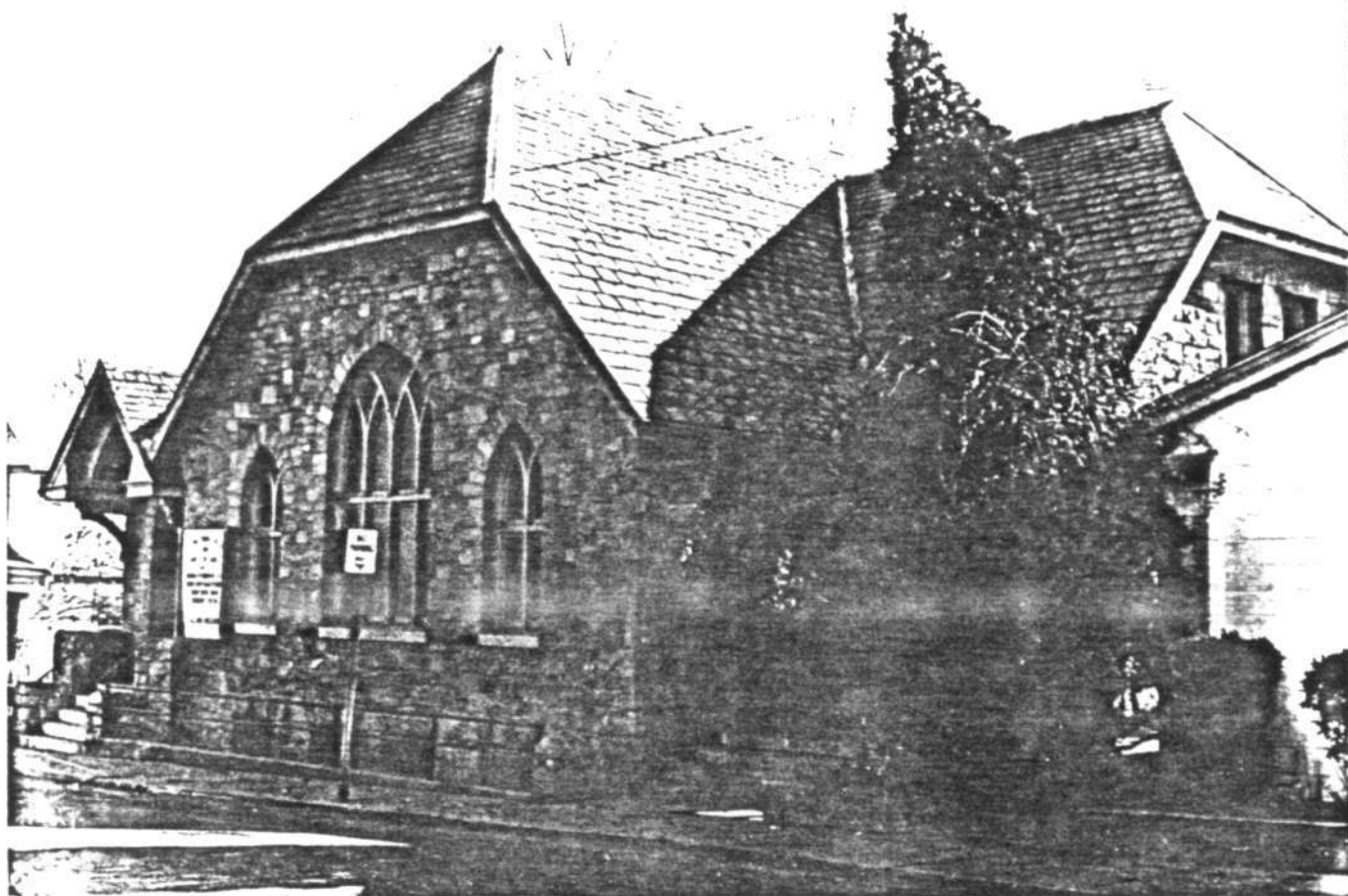
HYATTSVILLE HD
 4100-02-04 Farragut St
 S/E Elevation
 - 12/80 E. McGUCKIAN 6 OF 21 -



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 Fox's Barn, 42nd Avenue, northwest elevation

7/19

~~HYATTVILLE MD~~
~~Fox's Barn, 42nd Ave.~~
~~N/W Elevation~~
~~12/80 E. MCGUCKIAN 7 OF 21~~



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 Presbyterian Church, northwest elevation
 8-119

~~HYATTSVILLE H.D.~~
~~Presbyterian Church~~
~~12/1/80 N/W Elevation~~
 E. McGUCKIAN
 8 OF 21



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 W. side 5100 block of 42nd Ave., N.E. elevation
 9/19

~~HYATTSVILLE H.D.~~
~~W Side 5100 Block of 42nd Ave~~
~~N/E Elevation~~
~~12/80 E. McGUCKIAN 9 OF 21~~



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 4110 Gallatin Street, south elevation
 10/19

~~HYATTSVILLE H.D.
 4110 Gallatin St.
 S Elevation
 12/80 E. MCGUCKIAN 10 OF 21~~



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980

Photo: Eileen McGuckian

Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 4106 Gallatin Street, southwest elevation

11/19

~~HYATTSVILLE MD~~
~~4106 Gallatin Street~~
~~S/W Elevation~~
~~12/80 E. McGUCKIAN 11 OF 21~~



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 N. side 4100 block Gallatin St. S/W elevation
 12/19

HYATTSVILLE HD
 — N side 4100 Block Gallatin St.
 — S/W Elevation —
 12/80 E. MCGUCKIAN 12 OF 21



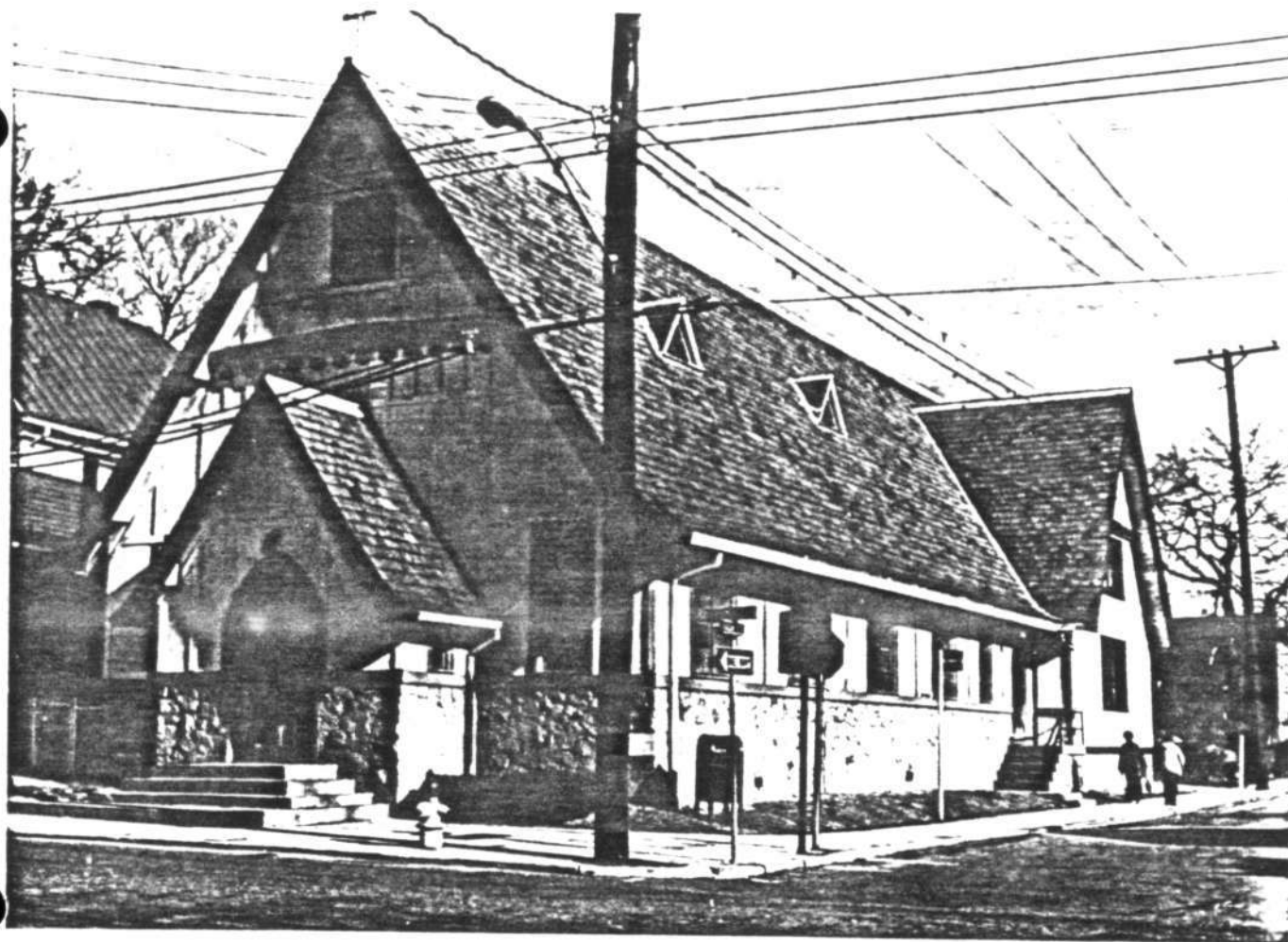
Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980

Photo: Eileen McGuckian

Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 5107 and 5105 42nd Ave., west elevation

13/19

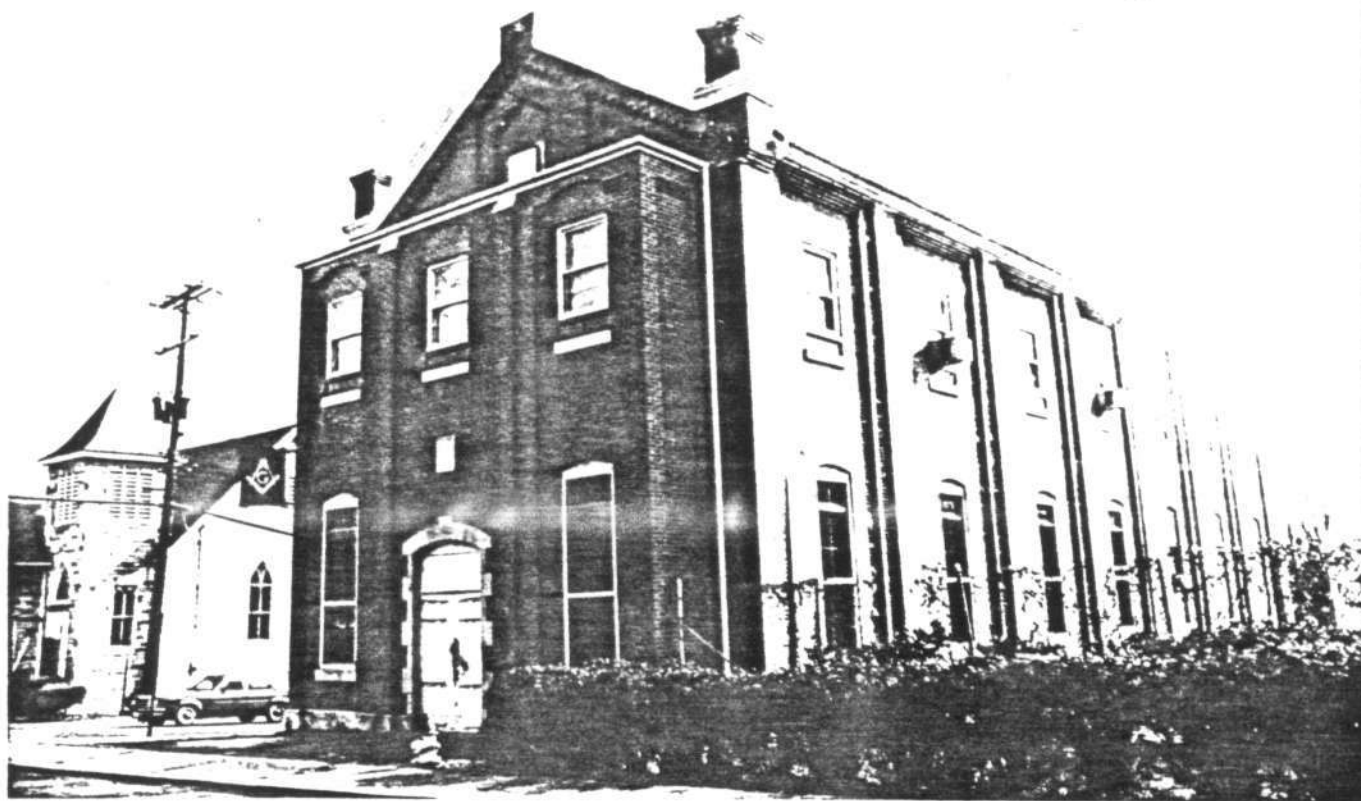
HYATTSVILLE, MD
 5107 - 05 42nd Avenue
 - W Elevation
 12/80 E. MCGUCKIAN 13 OF 21



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 Church of the Open Bible & Parsonage
 southwest elevation

14/19

HYATTSVILLE HD
 Church of the Open Bible
 & Parsonage - S. Elevation
 12/80 EMGUCKIAN 14 OF 21



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 Masonic Lodge, northwest elevation
 15/19

HYATTSVILLE HD
 Masonic Lodge

N/W Elevation
 12/89

E. McGUCKIAN

15 OF 21



Hyattsville Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
December 1980

Photo: Eileen McGuckian

Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis MD

N. Side 4000 block of Hamilton, SE elevation
16/19

HYATTSVILLE MD
N. Side 4000 Block of Hamilton

S/E Elevation
12/80 E. McGuckian 16 of 19



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 W. side 5500 block, 40th Ave., S/E elevation
 17/19

HYATTSVILLE MD
 W Side 5500 Block 40th Ave.
 S/E Elevation
 12/80 E. McGUCKIAN 17 OF 21



Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980
 Photo: Eileen McGuckian
 Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 4114 Jefferson (Fuller-Cooper House)
 southeast elevation
 18/19

HYATTSVILLE HD
 4114 Jefferson (Fuller-Cooper house)
 S/E Elevation
 12/80 E. McGuckian 18 OF 21



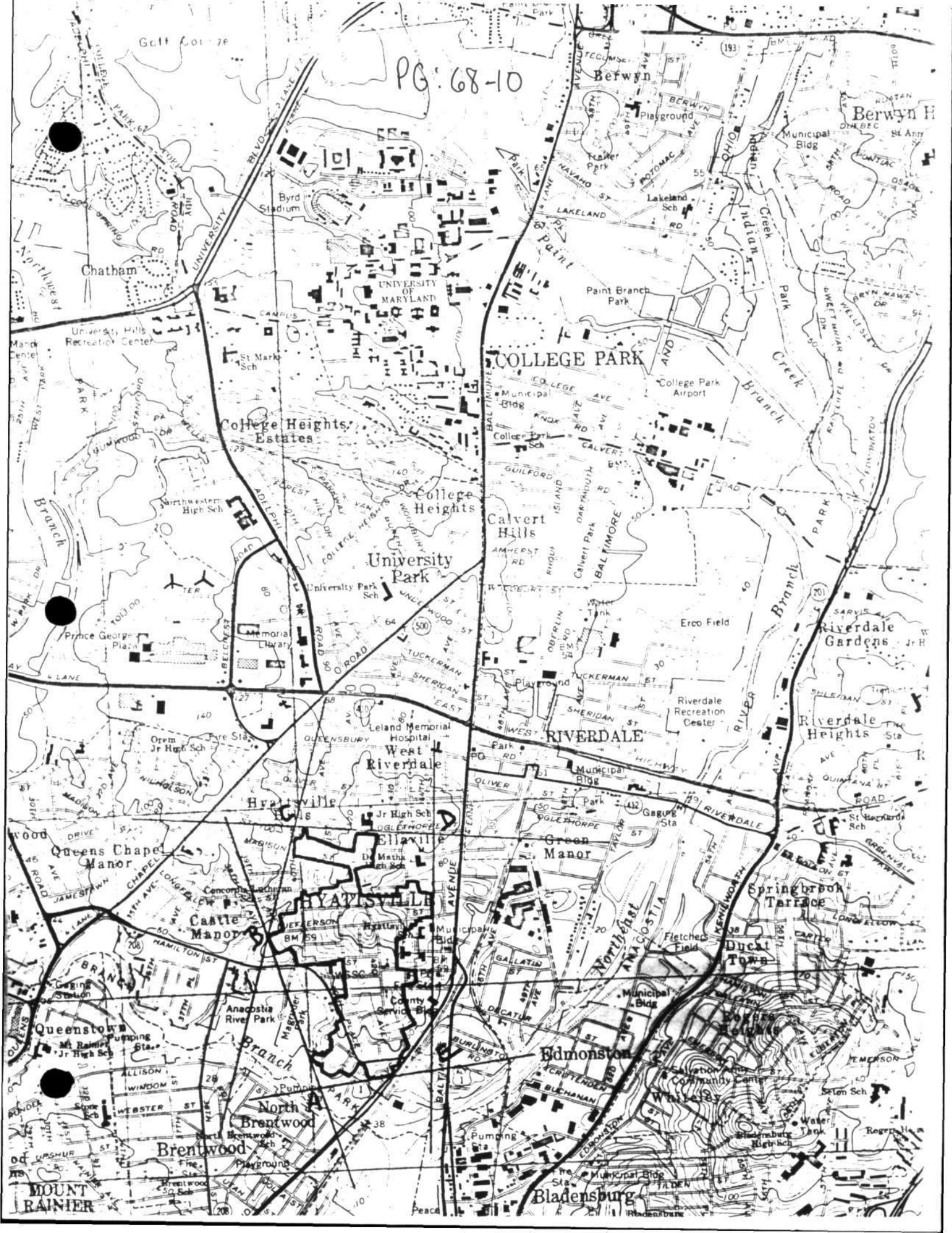
Hyattsville Historic District
 Prince George's County, Maryland
 December 1980

Photo: Eileen McGuckian

Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
 4914 43rd Avenue (Brooks House) east elevation
 19/19

~~HYATTSVILLE HD~~
~~4914 43rd Avenue (BROOKS HOUSE)~~
~~E Elevation~~
~~1280 E. MCGUCKIAN 19 OF 21~~

PG: 68-10



NR

P. 470

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM

1700704629

for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME					
COMMON:					
Old Hyattsville Residential Area					
AND/OR HISTORIC:					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
Various Addresses					
CITY OR TOWN:					
Hyattsville					
STATE			COUNTY:		
Maryland			Prince George's		
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Variety of private uses, mostly residential					
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
		variety of private		uses; mostly residential	
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME:					
Various					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:					
Prince George's County Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE		
Upper Marlboro			Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY:					
None					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The area contains many good examples of mid and late Victorian houses and two churches. Several of the houses are simple farmhouse-type structures, but many are more ornate, with shingle pattern gables, towers and patterned wood trim.

Notable buildings are:

4200 Farragut St.	(shingle and patterned wood gable)
4211 Farragut St.	(square bay window and patterned shingle gables)
4110 Gallatin St.	(sawtooth shingle gable)
4112 Gallatin St.	(tower, curved ballusters on porch)
4106 Gallatin St.	(shingled second story and patterned wood gable)
5011 42nd Avenue	(gambrel roof, shingle style)
5107 42nd Avenue	(central tower on facade)
5103 42nd Avenue	(octagonal tower)
5108 42nd Avenue	
Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The area is typical of the style and neighborhood character of the late nineteenth century. Hyattsville developed after the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's line was completed from Baltimore to Washington in 1835. From the present railroad line, development spread up the hill into this neighborhood.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Christopher Owens, Park Historian	
ORGANIZATION M-NCPPC	DATE 3/2/73
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Avenue	
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring	STATE Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

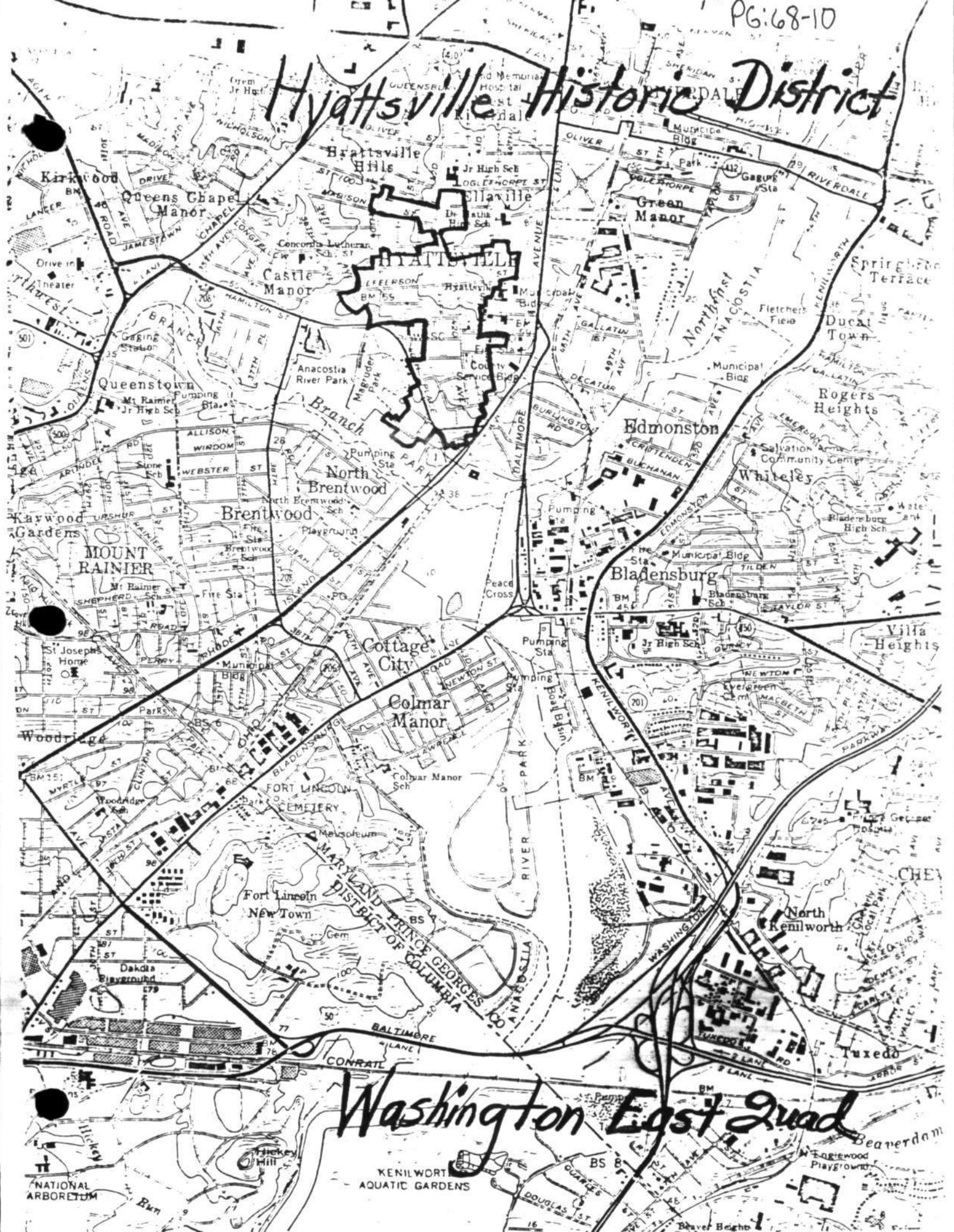
Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Hyattsville Historic District



Washington East Quad

NATIONAL ARBORETUM

KENILWORT AQUATIC GARDENS

BEAVERDAM



NAME (HYATTSVILLE - LATVIAN CHURCH AREA)

PG: 68-10

LOCATION 5103 42nd Ave., Hyattsville, Md.

FACADE W

PHOTO TAKEN 3/2/73 M. DWYER

Hyattsville Historic District, PG: 68-10



NAME (HYATTSVILLE - LATVIAN CHURCH AREA)

PG:68-10

LOCATION 4112 GALLATIN St. Hyattsville, Md.

FACADE E

PHOTO TAKEN 3/2/73 M DWYER



NAME (HYATTSVILLE - LATVIAN CHURCH AREA)

PG 68-10

LOCATION 5107 42nd Ave, Hyattsville, Md.

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 3/2/73 M DWYER



NAME (HYATTSVILLE LATVIAN CHURCH AREA)

PG: 68-10

LOCATION 5107 42nd Ave., Hyattsville, Md,

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 3/2/73 M DWYER